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ITALY'S KING MARKS 30TH YEAR OF REIGN

Unity of Nation Under Victor Emmanuel III Sealed Work of Risorgimento

FIRST RULER TO BE BORN AN ITALIAN

Wise Statesmanship at Revolution Enhanced Power and Popularity of Monarchy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Thirty years have passed since Victor Emmanuel III came to the throne.

The years of his reign have been marked by social unrest, a revolution which at one time seemed to threaten the very existence of the monarchy itself, and by the terrible trials of two wars. Throughout these vicissitudes, however, King Victor Emmanuel was able to remain the head and leader of his people and even to draw closer the bonds which united the Italian nation to the House of Savoy. He has had the happiness of seeing Italy make continual progress in the path of prosperity and reach the coveted rank among the great powers of Europe. The greatest reward of his reign has been the achievement of Italian unity.

The third King of United Italy, Victor Emmanuel may well claim to be her first real sovereign. His grandfather, whose great name he bears, was Piedmontese before he became Italian. His father Humbert was born before political unity had been accomplished. Victor Emmanuel III is the first Italian King to be born an Italian. He brought to a successful conclusion the great movement of the Risorgimento begun by his grandfather, which made Italy an independent and united nation, adding to the national territory the few provinces that were still outside its political boundary—the Southern Tyrol and Istria.

Prestige Enhanced

After the Fascist Revolution the prestige of the Italian monarchy was greatly enhanced and the position of the House of Savoy was greatly consolidated. On several recent occasions, and particularly during the celebrations in connection with the Prince of Piedmont's wedding in January, the Italian people have had occasion to

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Coöperatives Vote to Extend Scope of Work

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—All delegates to the thirteenth conference of the International Coöperative Alliance, with the exception of Soviet Russia, supported a resolution urging the central committee to exert all its energies toward securing harmonious coöperation between organized producers and consumers within the framework of the alliance, which was passed here Aug. 27.

Membership of the three western wheat pools has almost doubled in the last six years, according to Andrew Cairns, statistician of the Canadian Coöperative Wheat Producers of Winnipeg, Can., in an address to delegates on the Canadian Wheat Pool. The constitution of the pool is based upon the sound coöperative ideals of the Rochdale coöperative pioneers, he said.

Democratic control by the producers is the basis of the pool, members having but one vote each. The membership embraces every nationality on the prairies and includes the Prince of Wales, dukes, earls, counts, trust and real estate companies, merchants, landlords and tenants. The 1930 membership of the three Western Wheat Pools is 142,000, compared with 91,000 in 1924, the first year of operation. Membership of the coarse grains pools, which are operated by the wheat pools, is 69,300.

Mr. Cairns said a reason for the stability of the pool system is the relatively large percentage of its members who formerly belonged to agricultural coöperative associations in Europe, including British, Austrian, German, Russian, Danish and Swedish.

The pool operates 1636 country elevators, with a total capacity of 57,550,000 bushels, and 12 terminal elevators, with a combined capacity of 38,426,250 bushels.

The provincial pools' overhead expenses have averaged only about ½ a cent per bushel; and the entire overhead expenses of the central pool in marketing wheat have always been less than ¼ cent per bushel. The difference between the price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer has been materially reduced.

Moreover, the pool farmer, by pooling his resources and accepting a conservative advance upon delivery of his grain, has to a large extent replaced the speculator and now carries his product until the consumer wishes it.

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Reign Has Brought Unity to Italians

VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Prison Survey Proves Drink's Guilt in Crime

16 P. C. of Men Sent to New Jersey Institution Chronic Alcoholics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Chronic alcoholism is one of the serious contributory causes of crime, contends Col. Joseph D. Sears, of the National Prison Emergency Committee, who has just completed a study of 2003 men committed to the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton, N. J., during the three years ended Dec. 31, 1929. An investigation of the records of these men has shown that 321 of them, or 16 per cent, were chronic alcoholics.

The term chronic alcoholic is not to be understood as the man who drinks occasionally, nor even the man who drinks relatively small amounts regularly, but one who drinks regularly and heavily.

It is not only the opinion of Colonel Sears that there is a direct connection between the use of alcohol and crime, but that of Miss Julia K. Jaffray, secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, who has been going over the New Jersey data with a view to the light it may shed upon housing of prisoners in New York.

Traced to Childhood

"I do not think we have the data at hand to show just what relation there is between the use of alcohol and crime," she said. "Further study will be necessary before we can determine why the two go hand in hand, but the figures show very clearly that they do. It is coming more and more to be the belief, however, that both crime and chronic alcoholism are the results of mental maladjustments, often brought about in early childhood. The man who finds himself unable to cope with the world on a normal basis is the man most apt to take to crime—likewise to drink.

"The figures seem to indicate, nevertheless, that there is a direct connection between crimes against persons, often committed in anger, and the use of alcohol. Assault and battery, murder, arson and burning all are to be found at the top of the list.

"It seems quite clear that there is some connection between those crimes most frequently committed in anger or when the passions are aroused and the use of liquor. Crimes against property—forgery and uttering bad checks, embezzlement, false pretense—seem to form another group in the list in which the percentage of chronic alcoholics is great enough, but less than among those committed for crimes against person.

"As we go further down the list, we come to burglary and robbery. No doubt the percentage of alcoholic users is much higher among criminals of this type than among citizens generally, but it is evident that the burglars and robbers manage to keep more sober than the murderers. The average burglar or robber, I am told,

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MACHINE CALLED AID IN CAUSING LABOR INCREASE

Employee Stock Stability Also Cited at Silver Bay Conference

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—Mechanization of industry, instead of lessening opportunities for employment, has taken a prominent part in increasing available work in the United States more than 40 per cent in the past 20 years compared with a population increase of 32 per cent, George T. Trundel Jr., president of the Trundle Engineering Company., Cleveland, O., declared on Aug. 28 as the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations opened its second day.

Since 1909, income of wage-earners in the United States has risen from $30,000,000,000 a year to $90,000,000,000, he declared, while the number of people gainfully employed has steadily risen, in spite of temporary setbacks, such as the present situation.

Stabilization of employment, one of the major questions on the agenda of the conference, was introduced by Dr. Harvey W. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, and Mr. Trundle. Detailed treatment of the ramifications of this topic are scheduled for sectional conferences as the meeting proceeds.

Industrial managers and workers, as well as the general public, were declared by Dr. Davis to need a broader outlook upon industry in order to keep production and employment reasonably constant. Industry, he said, is properly concerned with provisions of the things required for social and cultural advancement, in a quantity and at a time when they are needed. How to guide industrial management to this end he described as one of the chief problems confronting the United States, a problem basic to employment and social advancement.

More than 1,000,000 employees in the United States owning stock in the companies of their employers to the amount of $1,500,000,00 at pervailing market quotations, came through the stock crash of 1929 still holding fast to their stocks "as partners in the firm for which they work," it was revealed at one of the opening sessions of the thirteenth conference Aug. 27.

Put to an acid test when the bottom dropped out of the stock market, the employee stock ownership movement demonstrated that wage earners had refrained from speculation almost entirely, and were prepared to weather this slump in prices of the stock they held, according to Margaret L.

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Congress Leaders in India Get Six Months Sentences

NEW DELHI, India, (AP)—All members of the All-India Congress working committee who were arrested Aug. 27 were sentenced Aug. 28 to six months simple imprisonment.

Their arrest took place on charges of holding a meeting in defiance of the High Commissioner's notification proclaiming the committee an unlawful association in Delhi Province.

V. J. Patel, who resigned as President of the Indian Legislative Assembly to participate in the civil disobedience campaign, was among those sentenced.

DACCA, India (AP)—Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Sihar and Orissa, addressing a durbar here declared Aug. 27 that the path of wisdom in India was to "get rid of the incubus of civil disobedience, with its poison of intimidation and racial hatred and to settle down to meet India's agricultural troubles."

By united action, Sir Hugh stated, all could help the round table conference to hammer out constitutional changes most to the interest of Bengal.

CALCUTTA (AP)—The All-India Congress working committee was ruled Aug. 27 an unlawful body throughout the Province of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—The European Association of India wound up a two-days' session Aug. 28 with recommendation that the Indian Government take "drastic measures" to combat civil disobedience. The association went on record also that "any further delay in the hope of creating a favorable atmosphere for the round table conference is not only undesirable but dangerous."

Canaanite Lion, Found in Palestine, Said to Outrival Egypt's Sphinxes

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A unique discovery dated 1400 B. C. has been unearthed at Kirjath Sepher, a city sacked by the Israelites on their entry into Palestine, in the shape of a limestone lion, three feet long, which is described by Dr. Albright, one of the finders, as one of the most significant archæological finds ever discovered in the country.

The lion now is in charge of the American School of Oriental Research. It will be transferred to the Palestine museum.

The Rev. Fr. Vincent, member of the excavation party, says that from an artistic viewpoint the lion is far in advance of the Egyptian sphinxes. While showing faint traces of Egyptian influence, it is a genuine specimen of Canaanite art. The lion is in a perfect state of preservation except that one of the forefeet is broken.

It is believed that this is one of four lions supporting the throne of the Goddess Ashtoreth, whose altar and throne were destroyed 3000 years ago by the Israelites when entering Palestine. This lion and part of the altar somehow escaped the zeal of the idol breakers. The Israelites afterward built a new city on the ruins, hiding the treasures till the present day.

Excavation work in this section of Palestine, near Hebron, is being carried out by a joint expedition of the Xenia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and the American School of Oriental Research of Jerusalem, under the direction of Dr. Melvin G. Kyle. The discovery of the lion follows closely upon the unearthing of a mound containing the debris of 10 cities in layers, one on top of the other, throwing light on the whole history of Palestine from the time that Abraham entered the land of Canaan to the days of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. The mound is thought to have definitely established the date of Abraham's arrival from Chaldea as about 2000 B. C.

Bankers Put Major Relief Up to the States to Handle

Declare Credit Corporations Should Be Resorted To Only When Local Banking Facilities Are Inadequate—Insist on Sound Finance

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Each state must assume major responsibility for solution of its drought problems, bankers who met here to devise financial means of rehabilitating affected areas reported to President Hoover prior to adjournment.

Caution must be exercised to use sound financial expedients in the crisis, the bankers warned, and they pledged themselves to employ only such methods in their relation to the states.

Bankers submitted to the President five lines of actior along which they will urge financial relief back in their states.

"First," they said, "it is clear to us that the primary duty in the premises rests upon the local banker. He is most familiar with the conditions in his community and the especial problems of his customer. He should utilize first of all his credit with his correspondent bank.

"Second, he should offer for rediscount such eligible paper as he may have or can make to the Federal Reserve Bank or the Intermediate Credit Bank operating in his territory.

"Third, existing agricultural credit corporations should utilize their full available lines of rediscount with the Intermediate Credit Banks. If necessary, capital structures of such existing corporations should be increased in order to make available larger lines of rediscount with the Intermediate Credit Bank.

"Fourth, where no agricultural credit corporations exist and where other credit facilities are not available we urge upon bankers, businessmen and farmers, that they proceed at once to the formation of agricultural credit corporations.

"Fifth, existing coöperating marketing associations should avail themselves of the liberal financial assistance which is offered by the Federal Farm Board.

With their report the bankers transmitted to President Hoover statements from five federal financial agencies outlining their authority under the law to grant credit or render other financial assistance in the present emergency.

Farmers Told to Raise All Wheat They Want

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Criticism of the policy of the Washington Administration as reflected in the recommenda-

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AMERICA'S CUP TO BE DEFENDED BY ENTERPRISE

Craft of Vanderbilt-Aldrich Syndicate Selected to Race Shamrock V

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The selection of the bronze sloop Enterprise to meet the Shamrock V off this port next month in the fourteenth match for the America's Cup was generally approved by yachtsmen Aug. 28.

The choice was made by the America's Cup committee at a meeting on the flagship Nourmahal at which were present the managers, skippers and heads of the various syndicates. The situation was frankly discussed, especially the attempted race of Aug. 27 in which the Enterprise outsailed the Yankee by nearly a mile in a 12-mile run before a breeze that blew eight knots at the start and which faded away until the affair was called off through lack of wind. Incidentally the Weetamoe was more than a mile ahead of the Whirlwind when the postponement flag was hoisted.

Weetamoe Closest Rival

The Enterprise had been the outstanding feature of the races of the cup defenders for the past month, not only in strong, but light winds, while her record for the season is the best of the four with 13 firsts, 8 seconds and a third in 22 starts.

Her closest rival was the Weetamoe, which won a majority of the races early in the season, but dropped back during the present month. The pair met in 18 races during the season, 10 of which were won by the Enterprise and eight by the Weetamoe. She sailed against the Yankee in 14 races, of which she won 12, while her score against the Whirlwind was 17 straight wins.

The Enterprise was planned more than a year ago, when her model was

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Huge Light to Guide Aviators 300 Miles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To guide aviators for several hundred miles in the vicinity of Chicago a great aerial beacon of 2,000,000,000 candlepower, located 600 feet above the ground atop the Palmolive Building, has been put into service. The beacon, built by the late Dr. Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope, was dedicated to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to commemorate his flight across the Atlantic.

The beacon was dedicated Aug. 27 in the presence of many persons prominent in civic and aviation circles, and the light was turned on by a signal from President Hoover at Washington. Colonel Lindbergh was invited to be present, but did not arrive.

The powerful light, according to electrical experts, is equal to a half-inch section of the sun. The light itself, supported by a column 75 feet above the building's top, is 60 inches in diameter and weighs over a ton.

While the beam should be visible for a distance of 500 miles, it was said, it will probably be helpful to aviators for a radius of only 300 miles from the city because the curvature of the earth makes it too low beyond this distance.

GULF STREAM POWER EXPONENT RETURNS

HAVANA (AP)—Professor Georges Claude, French natural scientist who is conducting a series of experiments in an attempt to produce cheap electrical energy from the Gulf Stream off Cuba's eastern coast line, returned here Aug. 27 from Paris where he submitted his project for approval by the French Academy of Science.

Professor Claude routed his return to include a visit to the United States, and came here by plane from Miami.

UNITED STATES' PROTECTION FOR LEGUIA IS URGED

Politics Parley Speaker Says Aid Needed—Conference Ends Annual Session

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Augusto B. Leguia, recently deposed President of Peru, may be protected if the United States Government finds it possible to tender its good offices in the matter, Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan, authority on Latin-American problems, told the Institute of Politics here Aug. 28, the closing day of the tenth annual session.

Señor Leguia, whose surrender to representatives of the Junta, which has taken over the Government of Peru as reported on Aug. 27, is considered to be in a position of considerable danger from which Professor Reeves thinks he can only be extricated if the United States or some other outside influence is brought to bear.

"The United States should take steps to this effect," Professor Reeves said, "out of respect for and appreciation of a man who, in spite of his faults, accomplished more for the development of Peru during his 11 years of office than is to be found in any similar period of its history."

Illustrates Stability Point

"The tender of our good offices would not be construed as an act of intervention, since we would be acting upon a humanitarian motive," he said. He advocated such an act on the ground that it might protect Señor Leguia against the momentary hysteria of revolution.

Professor Reeves then used the present situation in Peru as an illustration of the danger of instability in Latin-American governments which he has been discussing before his round table on Pan-American affairs throughout the course of the institute.

"Domestic tranquillity and the reign of law within each state," he declared, "is the basis upon which all international legal order is predicated, and is the only sure foundation for inter-American unity.

"The development of a sincere and genuine Pan-Americanism," he said, in closing his round table, "is to be looked for in nonpolitical interests, in a cultural sympathy but not unity,

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PEIPING IS PLACED UNDER ARMY RULE

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kuo Min News Agency announced that Peiping, former imperial capital of China and now the stronghold of the Northern rebel alliance, was placed under martial law following the bombardment of the city by four Nationalist airplanes.

The agency, which represents the Chinese Nationalist Government in the United States, said the planes did considerable damage and, contrary to previous reports, asserted that the populace was panic stricken. The lack of anti-aircraft guns enabled the planes to drop their bombs in leisurely fashion.

Martial law was declared, the agency continued, to prevent disturbances by the people, who have suffered from the business depression and the fall of silver prices owing to the civil war.

At the same time the Nationalist Government announced that it was dissatisfied with the British Minister's reply to its request for the deportation and punishment of Lenox Simpson, also known by the pen name of Putnam Weale, a British subject, who in June took over the Tientsin customs for Yen Hsi-shan, a northern leader. Simpson displaced Col. Hayley Bell, also an Englishman, as Commissioner of Customs, and the Nationalists protested strongly.

The Government said it would direct another note to the British Minister and would point out that Simpson not only violated Chinese law but also British law in engaging in seditious work for the rebels.

GERMAN FLIERS PLAN FLIGHT TO CHICAGO RACES

Von Gronau and Crew Receive Official Reception in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, the latest, and in some ways the most successful, conqueror of the north Atlantic air lanes, received the official congratulations of the City of New York from Mayor James J. Walker Aug. 28 at the City Hall. The City Hall reception followed a luncheon at the Advertising Club.

The German flying school instructor and his three companions alighted in New York harbor Aug. 26 after a 4000-mile surprise flight from the Isle of Sylt in the North Sea, having stopped at Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Nova Scotia.

On Aug. 29 in their "Old Whale," as the fliers call their veteran Dornier-Wal flying boat, they planned to leave New York for Buffalo and expected to reach Chicago Aug. 30 to see the last of the National Air Races. Within two weeks according to their present plans, they expect to return to Germany.

In a copyrighted article appearing in the New York Times Aug. 23 Captain Von Gronau predicts that the Atlantic will be spanned regularly by scheduled flights within a few years.

For passengers he sees the development of lighter-than-air craft, but for freight and mail he believes the seaplane will be the chosen means of transportation. Floating landing fields, he believes, will never be practical because of the difficulty of maintaining them in very stormy weather. Seaplanes, he declares, have thus far shown their superiority as the most reliable form of over-ocean travel in heavier-than-air machines.

The superiority of the dirigible over the seaplane for passenger traffic is in its greater safety, he declares, because of greater lifting power, and also greater comfort, while the superiority of the seaplane is its speed. Before it becomes a practical means of conveyance, he argues, a lighter, more concentrated fuel must be found and more efficient engines and greater experience and skill in navigating in altitudes as high as 30,000 feet must be developed. This will enable the machine to reduce its fuel load, increase its pay load, avoid flying through storms and fog and cut down the time of flying still more.

He particularly emphasized the advantages of flying at higher altitudes where one escapes strong winds and dense fog and clouds. At high altitudes much greater speed is possible, but navigation becomes more difficult because of the absence of landmarks. When these difficulties are faced, however, Captain von Gronau believes, radio will provide the answer to navigation difficulties, directing the movement of the airplane at every point.

World Court Bars Danzig From Part in Labor Office

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The World Court has decided by six votes to four that the present legal status of the Free City of Danzig does not allow it to become a member of the International Labor Organization. An advisory opinion to this effect was delivered at the final meeting of the court's eighteenth ordinary session Aug. 26.

The court's view is that while the League's position as warden of the Free City does not preclude Danzig's admission to the Labor Office, some of the normal activities in which a member of this organization would engage come within the sphere of foreign relations. In view of the fact that these relations are conducted by Poland on behalf of Danzig, the Free City could not participate in the work of the labor organization until some arrangement had been arrived at insuring in advance that no objection could be made by the Polish Government to any action the Free City might desire to take as a member of that organization.

The court adds, however, that if Danzig and Poland could reach an agreement on this point the "fact that the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City is intrusted to the Polish Government would not constitute an obstacle to the Free City's becoming a member of the labor organization."

Greek Leader Defines Aims of Organization

GEORGE E. PHILLIES
Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa

Ahepa to Raise $2,000,000 for Its Initial Unit

School and Orphanage Will Be Nucleus of Whole—Site Still Undecided

The American Hellenic Educational Protective Association today decided to raise immediately $2,000,000 for the building of the first unit in its $10,000,000 educational and cultural institution, the location of which is being sought by Richmond, Va., Boston and Washington.

The initial unit will be a school and orphanage and will be the nucleus around which will be built later, an academic coeducational university, a home for the aged and other educational and cultural facilities.

Delegates to the convention today continued to discuss the location for the institute for which a 125-acre site has been offered near Richmond, Va. Boston boosters have promised an equally satisfactory one within 25 miles of the city, while other New England groups are working on suggestions for other locations in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The first $2,000,000 already voted, will go into the land and buildings for dormitories, school structures and a chapel. The remainder of the development, including the college within five years, will be considered later.

The object of the Ahepa Institute is to provide care and training for the orphans of Greek extraction in the United States. The college will give degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and naturally stress the Greek language and culture.

"The plan for the Ahepa Institute," George E. Phillies, supreme president of the organization declared, "is in line with our ideal that we must build for the future and never be content unless an advanced milestone is built each succeeding year.

The climax of the convention will come tonight at the annual banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Bradford. Capt. Demeter will preside as chairman of the banquet committee. Former President Calvin Coolidge is expected to be the principal speaker, and Major James M. Curley, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and other distiguished guests will be present, including the Greek minister to the United States, Charalambos Simopoulos, Archbishop Damaskinos, and Bishop Alexopolous of this diocese.

STILL HOPE FOR MINE SELECTED BY HOOVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust. — President Hoover's early exploits in the gold mining field are recalled in a proposal to reopen the Youanmi Mine on the East Murchison gold field. The property of this mine, according to the Perth Daily News, was taken over from the prospectors at the recommendation of Mr. Hoover, who at that time—in 1910—was in partnership with Mr. Govett, well known in the mining world.

The mine, with elementary machinery, produced 17,000 ounces of gold before closing down, and it is estimated still to contain 10,000 ounces. The ore body has been proved to lie 400 feet below the surface.

French Ministers Work Hardest When Deputies and Senators Play

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It is only when Parliament is in vacation that Ministers can work.

Such is the thesis of French writers who deplore the increasing demands of the Chamber and Senate on the time of members of the Government. When Parliament is in session there are frequently two long sittings in the day and often a third sitting at night. Ministers are expected to be present, and indeed votes which may determine the fate of the Government, though usually on secondary and often trivial questions, are perpetually being taken.

The consequence is that ministers are scarcely able to perform their departmental duties. It is generally agreed that these methods are carried to excess.

Now that deputies and senators are on a holiday, Ministers are hard at work. André Tardieu, Prime Minister, is busy with administrative matters in the Ministry of the Interior. Aristide Briand is occupied with complicated problems of European politics.

Pierre Laval, Labor Minister, is engaged in the formidable task of applying the new law of social insurance. Germain Martin, Minister of the Budget, and Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finances, are working on the new budget and are bringing pressure on their colleagues to reduce their demands.

André Maginot, Minister of War, is especially active for the resources of national defense are being thoroughly overhauled. J. L. Dumesnil, Minister of the Navy, despite the naval truce with Italy, is likewise hard at work since he has promised Parliament a scheme for the early realization of another portion of the naval program.

Indeed the industry of Ministers when Parliament is not sitting arouses considerable comment and it is wondered whether it would not be possible to devise a method which would relieve Ministers of constant parliamentary attendance.

PERU HAILS REVOLT HEAD AS PRESIDENT

Sanchez Cerro Supplants Junta Formed by Ponce as Leguia's Successor

MILITARY CABINET ASSUMES CONTROL

Throngs Attend Southern Leader in Triumphal March —Disquiet in Argentina

LIMA, Peru (AP)—A new military government, headed by Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, who initiated the revolutionary movement at Arequipa Aug. 22, assumed complete control in Peru Aug. 28.

A new junta, headed by Col. Sanchez Cerro, was formed, and sworn in. It displaced both branches of the 11-year dictatorship of the deposed President, Augusto B. Leguia, and the junta of Gen. Manuel Maria Ponce, members of which on Aug. 25 forced the President's resignation.

Complete peace prevailed and business was resumed as usual, with banks and stores open. Colonel Sanchez Cerro rules from the old Government House, which was built by Peru's first Spanish viceroy, the conqueror Francisco Pizarro, and normal activity has returned.

All provincial authorities have accepted the new régime and the military garrisons over the country have telegraphed their support of the military administration. Lima and Callao, the near-by port, are jubilant over the new Government.

Arriving by airplane at 5 p. m. Aug. 27 from Arequipa, Col. Sanchez Cerro's triumph was complete. Hundreds of motorcars filled the grounds of the country club where his plane, an appropriated Fawcett commercial air liner, escorted by six army planes, landed after first flying over Lima to the cheers of the populace which gathered in the streets.

As the plane came down on the country club lawn a military band broke into the strains of the national anthem, the crowd singing, bareheaded, with almost religious solemnity.

Line of Soldiers Broken

When the song ended an ovation which seemed almost endless began for Col. Sanchez Cerro. Admirers broke the line of soldiers keeping order, and seizing the "hero of Arequipa" lifted him to their shoulders. They carried him nearly three miles before allowing him to enter a trailer motortruck.

At the Government House, he appeared on a balcony outside the War Ministry quarters and spoke to the throng which packed the square below. He was interrupted almost at every phrase by cheering which greatly prolonged his speech, in which he assailed President Leguia's "despotic régime."

Members of Cabinet

The new junta contains the following names:

President, without portfolio, Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro.

Secretary of War, Maj. Alejandro Barco.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Col. Ernesto Montagne.

Government and Police, Maj. Gustavo Jimenez.

Finance and Commerce, Col. Ricardo Llona.

Public Education and Religion, Lieut.-Col. Armando Sologuren.

Public Works and Industry, Col. Eulogio Castillo.

Marine and Aviation, Commander Carlos Rotalde.

The coup has completely absorbed the populace of Lima and Callao, and for the first time since President Leguia fled from the city comparatively little attention was paid to him. The new President made no further pronouncement as to bringing Leguia back to face punishment for the "misdeeds" of his régime.

Machine Guns Bristle on Irigoyen's House

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The newspaper La Prensa stated on Aug. 28 that the roof of President Irigoyen's house bristles with machine guns, and that the provincial railway management has received orders to hold a train ready at a moment's notice to convey troops to Buenos Aires.

Trouble of a mysterious nature began to develop Aug. 27. The chief of provincial police held long conferences with the commanders of all of the city's police stations.

The provincial government minister went into conferences with the commanders of regiments in the La Plata garrison.

All of these orders, according to La Prensa, were issued by Governor Crovetto, following a meeting held in the President's house.

One officer and 10 soldiers of the presidential escort are manning the machine gun battery on the palace roof.

Hipolito Irigoyen, elected President of Argentina in 1916 and 1928, is the first to serve more than one term in that office and the first Radical Party member to attain the Presidency.

Although wealthy, President Irigoyen has been called "Argentina's powerful man of the people." After inauguration he continued to live in his modest home. He declined to use the presidential palace, except as necessary for executive business and official receptions.

POWER LICENSE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission Aug. 27 extended for one year the temporary license held by the Niagara Falls Power Company for diversion of 275 second feet of water at Niagara Falls.

NATION'S FOREST TRACTS OFFERED FOR PULPWOOD

Government Permits Only 2½ Per Cent Per Annum to Be Cut

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—To combat scarcity of pulpwood and rising prices of print paper, the national forests of Colorado covering 13,000,000 acres and containing 22,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, are being brought into channels of commerce.

A recent bid of the International Paper Company for 2,000,000 cords of Colorado pulpwood, for which it is to pay $5,500,000, has been approved by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and it is possible other timber tracts will shortly be offered to paper manufacturers in response to their demands.

Officials of the United States Forestry Service, in Denver, received more bids than they expected when this tract of land in the Rio Grande and San Juan forests was offered. After the bids were opened and it was found an eastern concern had bid almost $3 a cord, western timber operators did their best to have the offer reopened so they might have further opportunities to secure this prize growing timber, which is to be harvested over the next 20 years.

Requests of other paper concerns and the desire of the Government to offer its resources to those who are now compelled to go to Canada and Russia for raw paper supplies, may lead to the opening of other desirable portions of the 13,000,000 acres in Colorado, 8,000,000 in Wyoming and 1,000,000 acres in South Dakota. All of these national forest reserves have been surveyed and are said to contain 25,000,000,000 feet of timber. The Government regulations, permitting only the harvest of 2½ per cent of the standing timber per annum, mean that within the 40 years in which it would all be cut, it would grow up again. All trees to be cut each season are marked by the forestry service. They select only the largest, leaving the smaller ones, so that an almost continuous harvest of pulpwood may result.

The first step in this proposed program to supply paper manufacturers with raw products from the western national forests was taken on Aug. 7 when Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, confirmed the bid of the International Paper Company of $5,438,200 for the 2,000,000 cords of Colorado pulp. Although not yet agreed upon, it is understood the International will build a paper mill in southwest Colorado costing approximately $5,000,000.

Rio Grande forest reserve contains over 1,000,000 acres of land and 1,500,000,000 feet of standing timber. San Juan forest reserve contains over 1,000,000 acres of land and 6,000,000,000 feet of standing timber. So while logging operations to produce 2,000,000 cords of pulpwood will soon be initiated by the paper company, there is plenty of other timber near by for other concerns should they desire it. The forestry service estimates that logging and field operations of the paper company will cost it $800,000 a year for 20 years and that the State will receive more than $2,000,000 cash from the timber operation. As the money is received by the United States 25 per cent of it is at once paid to the road and school funds in the eight counties of southwest Colorado, where the timber is located.

Last year the Rocky Mountain National Forests in Colorado, South Dakota and Wyoming, produced and sold 1,500,000 railroad ties, 53,000 telephone poles, 13,300 other poles, 68,000 fence posts and 9000 linear feet of mining props—all for $476,000, or about $3 per 1000 feet board measurement.

FRENCH SHIP SLIPS ON BEING LAUNCHED

HAVRE, France (AP)—One of the finest new warships of the modernized French fleet, the 400-foot torpedo boat Vautour, was damaged Aug. 26 in a spectacular accident as she was being launched.

The accident was caused by the collapse of the ways. The Vautour slipped and pivoted 200 feet down and finally slid partly off into the water. The ship now cannot be launched until the flood tides in September.

The deep-sea submarine Meduse was successfully launched about the same time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mrs. du Pont Backs Bayard for Senate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont has entered politics for the first time and now appears in the lists supporting Thomas F. Bayard, candidate for the Democratic nomination as United States Senator from Delaware. Her husband always has been regarded as a Republican, but now he and Mrs. du Pont apparently have switched to the Democratic camp and are using all their influence to get the nomination for Mr. Bayard, who is the candidate of the anti-prohibition groups in this State.

Mrs. du Pont has just addressed an appeal to members of the Delaware branch of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform in behalf of Mr. Bayard, and strong efforts will be made to organize the women throughout the State for him.

There is much interest in the canvass and strong efforts are being made to nominate a dry for the Senate. In this connection hope is voiced in many quarters that Henry A. Ridgely may be induced to become a cadidate. With Mr. Ridgely, who is a member of the Dover family, it is held that the election would hinge on the prohibition issue. In the event that Mr. Ridgely would run, it is held that Josiah Marvel, the present Democratic rival of Mr. Bayard and whose stand on the wet-dry issue is not defined, would withdraw.

Wright C. Dizer, a dry, has announced himself as Democratic candidate for Congress, and it is expected that in the state convention he will tie the party fast to prohibition and enforcement, irrespective of who may be named for the Senate.

NEW DU PONT SCHOOL FORMALLY DEDICATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Alfred I. du Pont public school on the du Pont estate near here was formally dedicated, Aug. 25, by Masonic officials and is now ready for occupancy.

The building, which cost $150,000, was the gift of Mr. du Pont to four school districts and will close four one-room schools. Architecturally it harmonizes with a half score of public schools which Pierre S. du Pont has given to the State. It will be operated as a community school and will have a free motorbus service to take the chidren to school and return them to their homes.

CHILE TO LOWER 1931 BUDGET 25 PER CENT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Government departments Aug. 27 were instructed to reduce their 1931 expenditures 25 per cent bringing the total estimated budget for next year down to $125,000,000—the lowest it has been in years.

Economies in the Administration were necessary, it was explained, because of declining collections. Last year's budget was $139,800,000, and a decrease of $12,500,000 in public revenue is anticipated during 1930 owing to decreasing copper and nitrate exportations.

CASE RECORD IS SET BY BUFFALO JUDGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two Buffalo Federal Court judges established a record in the fiscal year closing July 1 by averaging a disposal of six cases a day in the 300 working days of the year, according to a report just mailed to the Government by Richard S. Templeton, United States Attorney.

They are Judges John R. Hazel and Simon L. Adler. The record is a national one, Mr. Templeton believes. The jurists were said to have worked nights, Saturday afternoons, holidays and sometimes on Sundays.

CHILE TO HAVE SPECIAL STAMP ISSUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile — A special issue of stamps is to be made by the Chilean Government in connection with the celebrations of the nitrate centenary which are to take place shortly.

They will be of values between 5 and 70 centavos. The cheaper stamps will bear the design of a woman gathering heads of corn, and the more expensive will carry the drawing of a laborer scattering nitrate over a field.

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NEW YORK CIVIC LEADERS PUSH GRAFT INQUIRY

Walker Asks Help at Meeting—Supreme Court Justices Involved in Charges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—That the time is at hand for a united effort by the citizens of New York to crusade against corruption and graft in the city Government was the consensus of civic and mercantile leaders who attended the conference at City Hall Aug. 27 and heard Mayor James J. Walker appeal to them to help remove the graft stigma from his Administration.

The Mayor's action made it clear beyond doubt, these leaders held, that, in the face of the mounting list of unsavory disclosures, those who regulate the movements of the local political machine were unsure and apprehensive.

Close on the heels of the Mayor's conference came allegations that the New York Supreme Court itself was not immune from the buying and selling of judgeships. Charges to this effect are now in the hands of Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's appointee to supersede the local investigating machinery in an inquiry into similar charges regarding the appointment to the lower courts of George F. Ewald, former magistrate.

This brings the list of members of the judiciary under scrutiny for circumstances surrounding their appointments and nominations to more than 10. This list also includes a general sessions judge. Pending investigation, Thomas Penny Jr., Assistant Attorney-General, refused to disclose any names.

Mayor Walker's previous attitude toward all criticism leveled at his Administration has been one of unwavering confidence in the innocence of the rank and file of the city's workers and his admission at the conference that unpunished graft was existent in city departments was regarded by critics and friends alike as a striking change of front. Following the conference the Mayor was assured that his message would be conveyed to the several organizations represented, and that he would be informed of the subsequent action decided upon.

The Mayor recommended that complaints of corruption and graft in the city service be submitted directly to him by the organizations, either severally, or through a central committee. He promised to investigate any and all such complaints and to depose all guilty employees.

He also suggested that complaints about unequal assessments on real estate should be turned over to him in the same way, and that civic, industrial and taxpayers' associations send their representatives to the Board of Estimate budget hearings in October to coöperate in drafting the new city cost sheet, which he said he wished to have made a "public budget," as a result of its careful study and understanding by the groups most concerned.

While the Mayor admitted that petty graft was widespread in New York City, those who attended the conference were largely of the opinion that "big graft" was an equal problem. Unmistakable evidence of this was to be had, they held, in the extent to which public confidence in the lower courts had been undermined by revelations of job-huckstering. William J. Russell, secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, was the only conferee willing to be quoted to this effect, and his comment was that "the chief magistrate should be interested not only in stopping petty graft, but also in eliminating larger graft, many forms of which have been exposed recently."

On the other hand there was a general impulse following the meeting to coöperate with the Mayor to the fullest extent possible.

In opposition political circles, however, Mayor Walker's move was the subject of strong criticism. Irwin Kurtz, chairman of the Republican Speakers' Committee, called the conference an "alibi meeting," and declared his belief that the Mayor "doesn't want to make a real investigation."

Meanwhile investigation by T. C. T. Crain, District-Attorney, of charges by Jacob Cash, deposed City Marshal, that he paid $2000 to Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader, for his appointment, were held up pending advice from the Attorney-General who has asked Mr. Crain to forestall any county grand jury action in the Ewald case until Oct. 6.

BOY MARINERS SET OUT

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Two Boy Scouts left Baltimore Aug. 27 in an 18-foot canoe with a 72-foot gaff sail on an 18-foot mast for Wethersfield, Conn., on the Connecticut River. They expect to complete the trip in 10 to 20 days. The boys are Jim and Dick Crabbe, brothers, 19 and 15 years old respectively. The elder is an assistant scout master.

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Goods Being Used Faster Than Made

BUSINESS sentiment is growing steadily more confident throughout the United States, according to the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, O. "At the present time," the bank says, "there is ample evidence to show that goods of every description are being used up in this country faster than they are being made."

It also is pointed out that the general price reduction which has been going on for several months is now being definitely reflected in a decreasing cost of living. Retail food prices have declined approximately 9 per cent from a year ago, and adjustment of the price structure foreshadows, apparently, a period of increased value for the dollar.

Cunard Superships to Tax Capacity of British Docks

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Official announcements concerning the two new superliners planned by the Cunard Company reveal that the second vessel will be built at Tyneside. The first liner whose keel will be laid within the next few months will be constructed on the Clyde which will have to be deepened in order that the great ship can be launched.

According to J. J. Lawson, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry for Labor, a scheme is under consideration by the Tyne Improvement Committee for extension of the Tyneside docks to take the world's largest liners. Mr. Lawson also said a project was being studied for development of British merchant shipping, possibly with the aid of a Government subsidy.

Altogether it is estimated the two new Cunarders for transatlantic service will cost £12,000,000 (about $60,000,000). So exceptional in character will the two liners be that a bill will be introduced at the next session of Parliament to enable the Board of Trade to undertake at a premuim such portion of the insurance on the steamers as cannot be accommodated in the market in the ordinary way.

Preparations are already under way at the shipyards concerned in connection with the building work, but much secrecy prevails concerning details of the giant vessels. It is known, however, the ships' length will exceed 1000 feet and the gross tonnage in the neighborhood of 70,000 tons. A speed of 30 knots is anticipated. The new Cunarders are expected to mark a fresh epoch in transatlantic travel and may mean England's regaining speed supremacy, now held by the German Europa, which beat its sister ship, the Bremen, by 18 minutes on the Atlantic trip.

Boy Gang Turned Into Worthy Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Bureau of Crime Prevention established last January by the police department has investigated 2653 cases in the ensuing period, according to its semiannual report, issued here, Aug. 26. The bureau found 251 positions during the period covered by the report.

Special attention was given by crime prevention officers, the report says, to pool and billiard parlors, motion-picture theaters, and recreation piers.

Notable among the activities of the bureau was the work of turning gangs into boys' clubs, one of which in Harlem has prominence in the report. Its nucleus was a group of boys who had been ejected from the neighborhood Settlement House for destructive practices. They retaliated by collecting in front and playing cards. A crime prevention officer took charge, gained the boys' confidence and then asked them if they would like to form a club. He offered his full coöperation in such a venture if they would cease gambling, seek employment and learn to use their spare time to better advantage. These conditions were eagerly accepted and the club was duly organized and is now well under way, the report says.

Nationalization of Docks Opposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Autonomous control by port trusts as carried out in Glasgow, London and Liverpool, was favored by Sir George Buchanan, in a paper on "The Economics of Port Development and Administration," which he read recently at the congress of the Institute of Transport here.

Referring to the different forms of port administration in the British Empire, Sir George stated that autonomous control through port trusts had on the whole proved successful. As typical examples of this he cited the cases of the Port of London, the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, the Clyde Trust and the Tyne Improvement Commission.

In conclusion, Sir George said: "I am not in favor of nationalization of management and control. A thousand reasons can be given on paper supporting this system, but the fact remains that it is impossible to prevent political intrigue and interference from stepping in, not for the benefit of the undertaking, but to satisfy local and polltical interests."

SERBS INAUGURATE TWO AIRWAY LINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Two new important air lines were recently opened in Jugoslavia. The one connecting Zagreb with Prague, and the other Zagreb with Susak, establishing thus a direct route from the Czechoslovak capital to the Jugoslav coast.

Delegates of the Czech Air Ministry and the Ministry of Public Works, as well as the director of the Czech Association for Air Travel, were present at the ceremony.

YOUNG TO HEAD BOSTON FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Leaves Government Board for Approximately Double Salary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and leading financial figure in Government efforts to stop the speculative orgy of 1929, resigned Aug. 27 to become Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. It is a case of another high official attracted from federal service by more salary. Mr. Young received $12,000 a year, whereas his new position is understood to bring in the neighborhood of twice that figure.

Mr. Young was responsible in large measure for putting the banks of the Reserve System in a strong position prior to the crash which accompanied the collapse of the stock market boom; a process that considerably eased the fiscal situation when it first developed by preventing a credit stringency.

Why He Takes Step

In resigning, Mr. Young states that he takes the step only because of the belief that "now it is clearly evident that the credit structure of the country is in an easy and exceptionally strong position."

In Boston, Mr. Young will succeed the late W. P. G. Harding as Governor of the Reserve Bank, who was himself a former head of the Reserve Board. So far as could be learned, President Hoover has not yet selected any successor to Mr. Young, and speculation is busy over the appointee, who will be called upon to guide the federal fiscal system in the process of financial readjustment.

Few heads of the board leave office with a record of having guided the nation in a period of such troublous financial times as Mr. Young. He came originally from the Minneapolis Reserve Bank where he was Governor, when strong pressure was exerted to give the post to someone outside of the eastern money centers.

Tried to Check Market Crash

Taking office in 1927, he was called upon two years later to determine the action of the Reserve System in the speculative boom, then reaching a peak. In February, 1929, the board under his leadership attempted to forestall continued stock rises by issuing a statement, which temporarily brought a decline. This proved ineffective and the board was dragged after the runaway market. Critics have attacked the board for not adopting more drastic measures immediately. The board at first confined itself to advancing rediscount rates by gradual degrees and insuring adequate reserves in member banks, also from time to time issuing cautionary statements. Despite some outside criticism the board held its belief that the speculative upheaval might be brought under control without a sharp crisis; but eventually it was forced to agree to more rapid increase in rediscount rates and eventually this and other factors brought the stock market deflation in October. Mr. Young started his career as messenger boy in a bank in Marquette, Mich.

2 Out of 3 Children Illiterate in Madras

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—Two out of every three children who enter the elementary schools of the Madras presidency fail to reach the stage of being able to read the simplest book, according to statistics presented by W. H. Warren of the Christian Literature Society before the Madras Rotary Club.

Mr. Warren showed that of the 2,515,000 children in the primary schools, 1,320,000 are in standard I; 485,000 in standard II, 338,000 in standard III; 256,000 in standard IV, and 104,000 in standard V.

Out of the 104,000 who reach standard V, he said, only 48,000 go on to the Middle School. "There can be little doubt that 90 per cent relapse into illiteracy within 10 years," though many of them, he added, might make a struggle to retain something of what they have learned if only literature simple and cheap enough were within their reach.

In order to meet this need the Christian Literature Society has started a series of books written in very simple language. As they were intended for the poor, the price was reduced to about half the cost of printing, namely, a pie (less than 1-6d.)

"The sales during the last four years," said Mr. Warren, "have amounted to over 500,000 copies. Some 80 per cent of the sales were effected among the outcasts, the most poverty stricken of all."

BRITAIN TO HELP OLDER WOMEN SEEKING JOBS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD—The Sheffield employment committee is among the first in Britain to tackle the question of the employment of the middle-aged woman.

The domestic training center for young girls which has been in existence for some years now has produced such satisfactory results that rooms have been taken to be used as a similar center for the training of women between the ages of 35 and 45.

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New England Calls Coolidge Appointee

Underwood

ROY A. YOUNG

Peace Idea Guides Pact Celebration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The outlawry of war was the basic theme behind the celebration of the second anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg treaty in City Hall Park, under auspices of the Women's Peace Society Aug. 27. Speakers at an open-air meeting attended by more than 500 people stressed the thought that war accomplishes nothing that cannot be brought about more successfully by peaceful discussion.

Among the speakers was Heywood Broun, Socialist candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the Seventeenth Congressional District, who urged the cessation of warlike preparations by the nations.

"Nobody wants war," declared Mr. Broun. "Everybody says 'I'm for peace, but this war is a righteous war.' I'm against all war. There never has been a war fought that each side didn't say, "We're all right, but the other fellow is all wrong.' I hope the Kellogg pact will mean a lot. I don't think it will mean much if we go on building submarines, ships and armament."

Dudley Field Malone, attorney asserted that peace could not be made merely by treaties.

"We must rid human conduct of the element of force," he said. "The only ones who want war are those who got their chevrons in the last one by favors and held a little temporary authority."

Labor Chief Finds Gain in August

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A slight decrease in unemployment reported by trade unions in August is indicative "that a turn for the better probably took place as early as the first part of the month," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, believes.

"While the decrease was only three-tenths of 1 per cent, and therefore not enough to be apparent from our published figures, we feel that even this small improvement is encouraging," a statement he issued says. The August reports, he points out, foreshadow the fall increase in industrial activity.

The very serious unemployment in the dull summer months should not be overlooked in noting the small improvement, Mr. Green says.

"With the decline of business activity in July, unemployment rose again to the highest level of last winter," he declared, adding:

"The reduction of workers' buying power caused by this high unemployment is one of the chief causes of the continued low level of business. Coming as it does after a winter and spring of unusual unemployment, workers' resources for purchasing are seriously lowered. Retail trade has lacked the stimulation of workers' buying which is needed to start business upward."

Effects of Drought Minimized by Legge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The statement that a tremendous loss in agricultural income for the United States as a whole will result from the drought was termed a "myth" by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, on his return from a trip to the western farm states.

"In my judgment," he declared, "there will probably be no reduction in agricultural income in the country as a whole directly attributable to the drought." While the total income from agriculture is expected by officials to be less this year than it has been for 30 years, the cause will be lower prices, not the drought, Mr. Legge believes.

Lower incomes in states where damage has occurred from the drought will be offset by other states which have adequate crops and can sell them for increased prices, he explained. "The sad part is that the income will not be well distributed," the Farm Board chief said.

Foreign Trade Gain Shown for America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As the industries of the backward countries of the world develop, those nations will turn more and more to the United States for such goods as it exports and less toward Europe for the fabricated articles which in the past it has supplied, according to a study just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Throughout the world countries are buying a larger share of their foreign purchases from the United States than before the war, a report of the survey issued on Aug. 28 says. These, with the exception of purchases of the Far East, consist more largely than formerly of manufactures. Even in the case of Europe this is true, although in that instance it has been due to increased purchases of refined petroleum rather than fabricated articles.

Analysis of American exports shows that other countries turn to the United States chiefly for machines, productive equipment and other steel and iron products. More and more American industry is helping backward countries build plants to develop their own manufactures, and, therefore, to become smaller purchasers of European manufactured articles.

'Old' London Drops to Total of 13,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—New York has won! On the admission of a speaker at a meeting in the Guildhall it is revealed that the palm for the city with the largest population goes to New York, as the City of London's inhabitants have dwindled to 13,000!

Curiously enough, however, the city's population is larger by day, being 400,000. By night London is a city of caretakers.

Of course, the London meant is that area of Greater London that includes St. Paul's, and the Guildhall, the area that Dick Whittington and Shakespeare knew.

In the matter of the population of Greater London—well London is not giving in yet, even to New York!

According to the 1928 Whitaker New York's population at that time was 6,103,384 and the area involved totaled 300 square miles. The last London census taken (1921) revealed a population in metropolitan London of 7,480,201 in an area of 602 square miles.

While New York has grown skyward, London has spread into the country, immense areas having been added to the city by modern home-building and subdividing projects.

Balloonists Ready for Cleveland Race

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Europe's entrants in the international Gordon Bennett balloon race which will start here Sept. 1., were all present at the starting point Aug. 28 and making final plans for the contest.

The last of the foreign contestants to arrive was Capt. Ernest de Muyter of Belgium, winner of the original Bennett cup. De Muyter will fly his Belgica alone, contrary to the general practice of manning the bags with a pilot and an aide. He will be seeking his fifth victory in the international classic.

Albert Boitard and Jean Herbe of France, and Dr. Hugo Kaulen, Jr., and Carl Getz, Jr., of Germany, arrived here previously.

The defending trip will be headed by Ward T. Van Orman of Akron, O., who won the second trophy and has a leg on the third, placed in competition last year. The cup must be won three times for permanent possession.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT FAVORS PLAN TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Thinks State, Employer and Employee Should Build Up Insurance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A system of unemployment insurance, under which the State, the employer and the employee would be "joint premium payers," was advocated by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking before the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here on Aug. 27. Such a plan, the Governor said, was neither radical, communistic nor bolshevist, but humanitarian, and had already been undertaken by foreign governments "to alleviate the distress of fluctuating employment."

"I hope," Governor Roosevelt continued, "that the next Administration and the next Legislature will take up a practical, definite study of unemployment insurance, avoiding, of course, any form of dole, and basing their investigation on sound insurance lines under which the State, the employer and the employee would all be joint premium payers."

Such a program may be embodied in one of the planks which the New York State Democracy will put in its platform for the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign, it was learned coincidently with the Governor's speech.

Reviewing the labor legislation enacted during the last year and a half in Albany, the Governor said the Legislature had provided only part of what was sought and had failed to establish an advisory minimum or fair wage board on behalf of women and children. He pledged himself to work for complete fulfillment of the program.

A satisfactory wage scale and enlightened working conditions are the corollary to national prosperity, Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman told the convention on Aug. 26. Referring to rumors of impending wage cuts in some of the industries in the United States, he characterized such an economy policy as "short-sighted and dangerous" and equally unfavorable to employers and employees.

"The road to prosperity does not lie in lessened wages," he said, "but in lessened costs in spite of high wages. It is my belief that nothing would prevent or delay our return to prosperity so much as a general or even fairly widespread reduction in our wage scales or a lessening in our labor standards."

ST. ANDREW GROUP ELECTS

OBERLIN, O. (AP)—Thomas Compton Walsh Jr. of Boston was elected president of the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an Episcopalian order, at the annual convention here Aug. 28. Robert Weber of Detroit, Mich., was chosen secretary.

LEGION ARRIVES IN GREECE

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—More than 1000 members of the Greco-American Legion arrived, Aug. 28, on the liner Saturnia. Among them was Mr. Dimos, who was a member of the Byrd expedition to the south pole.

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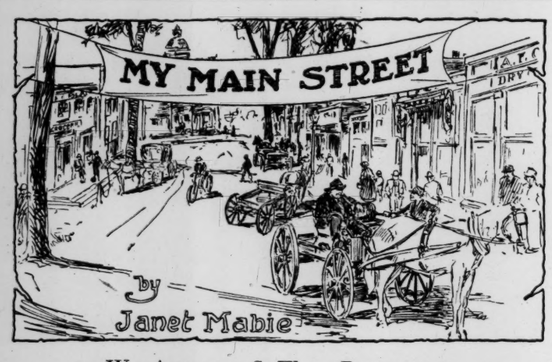

IV—Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach

A DEALER in Boston wrote Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach that he could furnish him one of the three known autograph copies of Edgar Allan Poe's poem, "Annabel Lee."

Tucked away in one corner of Dr. Rosenbach, ready to be roused by certain provocation, is that quality of excited fascination all knowing bibliophiles experience at mention of Poe manuscripts, which were written on long folio sheets in a hand so exquisitely fine and perfect that it seems like copperplate.

So Dr. Rosenbach took a night train, and in the early morning he walked the streets of Boston, thinking, "Now, what shall I prepare to offer him?" Of course, he must have the manuscript.

He started with thinking $1000 would be fair. Then, anticipating that the copy must be an especially fine one, decided $2000 would be fairer. Then, since he wanted the manuscript dreadfully, he thought: "Well, $3000; or, no, $4000. But $5000 is my limit." And so he went to the man's shop.

The manuscript was indeed a lovely thing. And when the dealer was asked what he would take for it he said, peacefully, $500 and 10 per cent commission." When the next train left for New York Dr. Rosenbach and the manuscript were aboard.

The Rest of the Story

But that is not all the story. Shortly he went West, taking some first editions and the "Annabel Lee." Its owner marked time-table stops by changing the value he would put on the manuscript when he reached a prospective buyer in Chicago. In Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, the price was $1000. At Pittsburgh, well, the poem was so beautiful and the copy so fine that the price was $2000. At Fort Wayne, considering how much he had enjoyed owning it himself, it was $3000 worth of purest enjoyment for any man, and the price secondary. At the station in Chicago, however, the price was $4000. After all it costs a man something to part with such a thing. But by the time the suburban home of the prospective buyer was reached it was $5000 because, Dr. Rosenbach justified himself to himself, "This is what I was willing to pay for it."

The man jumped at it at $5000. Now Dr. Rosenbach may never have heard Carl Sandburg define the comicality which is hidden somewhere in everything in life, "the strutting peacock you have to laugh at." But in this instance the strutting peacock was the fact that the man jumped at the manuscript for $5000 precisely as Dr. Rosenbach had pounced on it in Boston for $500. And so Dr. Rosenbach had, because it was too good to keep, to tell the man how he had raised the price by train stops; and the man, able to discern the strutting-peacock aspects of the matter himself though it had cost him a lot, roared with laughter and cried, "But thank heaven I don't live in San Francisco."

Has Not Been All Play

This tale is told more amply in Dr. Rosenbach's own "Books and Bidders." Talking with him, you get the impression, in a little different way than you do reading the book, that it has been pretty hard work to make himself what he is now; the foremost connoisseur of books and manuscripts in our time and the most astute dealer in them; but that it has been a deal of fun; more fun, indeed, than it has been hard work.

He is not the man you would pick for having had a great deal of fun all his adult life. He is excessively serious-faced and has the incisive manner and sometimes the quick sharpness, of a man completely submerged in what at times, by all ordinary judgment, ought to be too ticklish a business to be any fun at all. By "ticklish business" I mean a business in which the extremes are often immense and the margins of safety almost invisible.

In the case of the "Annabel Lee," how was he to know, when he prepared to pay $5000 for the manuscript, that he could have it for $500. He might, considering the way such matters go, have been prepared to pay $500 and found it $5000, with results that might or might not have been felicitous.

You may say, "Yes, but it is his business to be ready to gauge such things. He knows their history, their rarity, and it ought to be easy to guess what the price will be."

But if you listen very long as he tells stories of books he has bought and sold again, you soon find that it isn't as simple as that, and that often the strangest conditions will combine to upset the normally expert judgment of a man of long acquaintance with such matters.

Born in the Book Business

Where does Dr. Rosenbach come from? Well, he was born in Philadelphia. His uncle, Moses Polok, succeeded to the ownership of the McCarty and Davis publishing house and bookshop in 1851 because he had been clerk to McCarty and Davis and Davis liked him, and so, when he passed on, he left him enough money to purchase the business for his own.

He built up a business that was the only one of its kind in the city. Men who wrote came in there to talk; Poe spoke modestly there of his work; Brant, Noah Webster, Bancroft the historian and others could be found there. Men and women who owned interesting books came in to look and see what Moses Polok had that they hadn't, and to talk. When he had to sell a book he hated to part with he copied every bit of it first in pen and ink.

When the boy Rosenbach was nine, leaving school in the early afternoon, he did not dash for the wharves where other boys went to see ships sail away to India and Ceylon, and Spain and Brazil; he went to his uncle's shop; there Moses Polok and George B. Philes, a celebrated collector of books, would very probably be wrangling over some item, perhaps of Poe, or a Washington letter, or a Shakespeare edition.

At first Uncle Moses fussed at having a nine-year-old boy poking about among the shelves; gradually he took to showing the boy special prizes. And to good purpose, apparently, for when the boy was 11 he went to his first book auction, which was in the rooms of Stan V. Henkels, taking along $10 because he heard a copy of "Reynard the Fox" was to be sold and he wanted it.

Why Stop for Money

The boy's $10 was speedily passed in the bidding and with an absorption more book-wise than it was discreet, he kept on bidding until it was his $24 bid that brought the auctioneer to the meaning "Going, going, sold." The boy had $14 less than he had bid.

He marched up to Henkels. "I have, he announced sternly, "only $10. But I am a nephew of Moses Polok." Henkels looked at him sharply and shouted with laughter. Credit was arranged which effectively dog-eared the Rosenbach allowance for weeks to come. The remainder of the time was taken up by Henkels' imploring others at the auction to witness the fiery baptism of the infant bibliophile.

It is a far call from the day when 11-year old Rosenbach bid $14 over the $10 he had in hand for a copy of "Reynard the Fox" and nowadays we find him spending such sums as $2,000,000 bewteen March and May of 1928 and buying an "Hypnerotomachia" in 1927 by transatlantic telephone for $3000, and estimating that he has "probably" spent $10,000,000 in 20 years in the book auction rooms of the United States and Europe. In this fact there should be eloquent consolation for young people of very lofty ambition and infinitesimal means because there is perhaps no more excellent example in contemporary history of a man beginning so mildly a career which has become truly great.

Enthusiasm Remains Undulled

The thing that catches the imagination about Dr. Rosenbach is that, after long years of experience at the notably crucial book auctions, after being chivvied handsomely about in the tightest corners of bargaining, and engagement in numberless battles of wits, his enthusiasm has matured as compared with the "Reynard the Fox" day, but it flames with the same fire.

No aspect of book auctions has staled for him. He has not fallen into the habit of moving more slowly in the direction of bait. There is a difference for him between today's and tomorrow's boat to Southampton, even if the auction is not for two days after he lands if he takes tomorrow's. The discovery, the bid, the acquisition. Magic stages along an irrestible way! He is a bottomless pit of dates, descriptions of and quotations from the priceless pamphlets, books and manuscripts of the world; that is partly because before he was in his teens he was dodging school work, missing his meals, staying up all night, going out with his clothes askew because he was busy, learning about books and couldn't bother about meals and sleep and sartorial splendor.

When his uncle was engaged in tossing bits of knowledge about rare books about the musty old shop, young Rosenbach made it his business to be there. As Uncle Moses continued to watch the boy and take note of the way he absorbed and docketed the scraps that were tossed to him, Uncle Moses saw to it that there was a gradually increasing hail of scraps. And that, presumably, is the reason Dr. Rosenbach is the foremost custodian of his time of information concerning the books of the world that have become rare.

Of course quantities of people ask Dr. Rosenbach to tell them what the greatest discovery is in the history of books. Everyone, apparently, wants to know that. And he says "The first printed Bible." I think he likes it that that is so. He feels that the Bible should be. And when it is considered that the rare Bibles of the world include the Gutenburgs, the French Historiated Bible of the fourteenth century, the "Biblia Pauperum," or Bible for the Poor, the Bible of Strasburg, and celebrated R Bible, and many others, it is not strange that Bibles offered at auctions give such people as Dr. Rosenbach considerable emotion.

Dr. Rosenbach says that of the 30,000 letters he receives each year at least 30 per cent are about Bibles. "It has always been in our family" people write, and then they ask questions. The Rosenbach libraries in New York and Philadelphia have almost daily visitors fetching Bibles in case they should be something Dr. Rosenbach is looking for.

Dr. Rosenbach attributes this situation to the fact that practically every Christian in the world owns or has owned a Bible, that when it does not interest people as a religious work it is found to be an inexhaustible fund of stories and anecdotes, and that the Bible has, at one time or another, touched the hearts of all of us.

Did He Want the Bible

So perhaps this partly explains why Dr. Rosenbach could sympathize with the librarian at Eton College about 1924.

He had been invited to Windsor Castle to see His Majesty's beautiful library. Then he drove over to Eton.

He asked the librarian to allow him to see the Gutenburg Bible which he considers the "most noble specimen of all." Now the English papers had been heckling Dr. Rosenbach for taking priceless rarities out of England. And as Dr. Rosenbach turned the pages of the Gutenburg Bible the custodian rubbed his hands together and murmured: "Ah, wouldn't Dr. Rosenbach like to carry off this Gutenburg Bible, too?" Dr. Rosenbach could sympathize with him, but if he saw any chance to get that copy I think he would exchange that particular sympathy for another emotion. He knows what it is to buy a Gutenburg Bible. Indeed, he has bought four, one of them by radio, which, he admits, contributed a touch of unsuitability to the acquisition.

Dr. Rosenbach was born in 1876, and he took the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. He is a bachelor, but he owns an estimable collection of 800 or 900 children's books. His business is buying and selling books. But if you ask him how he takes his recreation he would undoubtedly smile his rather stern, lofty smile and say, "Buying books; or maybe selling them."

I think very likely he likes to buy them far more than he likes to sell them.

Books Are an 'Open Book' to Him

A. S. W. ROSENBACH

United States Envoy Arrives at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Col. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada, arrived with Mrs. MacNider at the Canadian capital by airplane, Aug. 27. He was welcomed to the Dominion by Sir George Perley, acting Prime Minister, and the staff of the American legation, led by Benjamin R. Riggs, chargé d'affaires.

The usual battery of cameras and members of the press greeted the newcomers at Rockcliffe airdrome. Colonel MacNider plans to present his credentials to Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, on Aug. 28. He will call on R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, shortly after the latter's arrival from the west, Aug. 30.

Negotiations looking toward the joint development of the St. Lawrence waterway promise to be the most important of the early activities in which Colonel MacNider will engage. Before leaving Washington he had several conversations with President Hoover on the matter.

PILSUDSKI IN DUAL OFFICE GETS DUAL NOTE

WARSAW (AP) — All Warsaw was curious, Aug. 28, to see what is going to happen to Dr. Hofmokl, a major of reserves and member of Parliament, who has "bearded the lion in his den" by a letter to Marshal Pilsudski.

Marshal Pilsudski recently denounced the members of Parliament in scathing terms. It so happens that the Marshal is War Minister as well as Premier, hence Dr. Hofmoki wrote him a letter in the Marshal's capacity as War Minister, asking instructions as to what to do about the "insults" directed at Parliament by Marshal Pilsudski as Premier.

BRIAND WINS FAME AS HIS OWN DOUBLE

PARIS (AP)—Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, has returned from a seashore resort where he obtained a reputation for being his own double.

He went incognito, and let only the mayor of the city know his identity and that of his companion, Henri Cheron, former Minister of Finance. The mayor kept the secret, with the result that everywhere M. Briand went people remarked his resemblance to the M. Briand who has become such a public figure in France and Europe, but never dreamed they had seen the real M. Briand himself.

M. Briand leaving, told the mayor that if his secret was kept he would come again.

General Dawes Sees Spain's Art Exhibits

MADRID (AP) — Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Aug. 28 followed the trail of prehistoric man from his primitive lairs into Spain's modern capital.

The general spent the day visiting the museums of pre-history and natural history, where some of the finest archæological exhibits are on view. He also saw some private collections. Then he went to the Prado Galleries and saw the world's most complete collection of Velasquez paintings, some superb Goyas, Murillos and other old masters.

There were vivid contrasts between General Dawes' experiences of the previous day, clambering through the slippery caves with pictures of beasts painted on the ceilings, and promenading the stately corridors of the Prado.

The Dawes party starts Aug. 28 for Seville, to motor from there to the historic Huelva, Niebla and Rio Tinto mines.

General Dawes is visiting the Rio Tinto mines at the invitation of Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador to the United States, now head of the mines.

RADIO CALLED WAY TO GET ACQUAINTED

TORONTO (AP)—When radio programs cross international boundary lines the radiocasting industry has a very important and delicate task to perfom, M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, told directors of the Canadian National Exhibition at a luncheon Aug. 28.

"We shall never be really acquainted internationally until we know and love each other's songs, each other's humor, and each other's cultural entertainment," he said.

Not until Canada asked for them, his company's programs, he said, did he make an effort to have them broadcast there. "Such intimate communications," he said, "should never be thrust upon unwilling ears."

Mr. Aylesworth predicted that radio would become steadily a more powerful force in international relations.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS ENTERTAINED IN PARIS

PARIS (AP)—Party "R" of Gold Star Mothers began its round of initial formalities before going to the battlefront cemeteries Aug. 28.

Mrs. Bird W. Seymour, of Rantoul, Kan., and Mrs. Catherine Cassels, of Hartford, Conn., acted for their party in honoring the Unknown Soldier. The Pilgrims then heard an address by Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador.

KILMAINHAM JAIL NO MORE

DUBLIN (AP)—The Kilmainham jail, which has played a prominent part in Irish history, has been abandoned finally as a place of detention and handed over to the Dublin County Council for other disposition.

Split-Up Farms Make 'Poor Whites' and 'Poor Blacks,' Says South African

Dividing Up by Inheritance Law Held Cause of Drift Into Cities of Poorer Classes, Who Compete With Workers in Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Parallel causes bringing about the 'poor white' and the 'poor black' classes in South Africa," were cited by J. D. Rheinallt Jones, adviser to the South African Institute of Race Relations, before a public meeting at Friends House, London, recently.

In the case of the poor white community, one cause is the law of inheritance which means that an estate that was the property of one man 100 years ago, has now become divided up among his descendants, so that perhaps 50 families are trying to make a living off it.

The result, said Mr. Jones, is that today most of those on the property have no status except a nominal ownership, for probably only one family can cultivate it profitably. The others have increasing needs, but these "bijwoner" often only get in hard cash something like 10s. a month, which cannot meet the cost of education or pay for goods. The result is that they and their children tend to drift to the towns.

Neither for them nor for the natives who are no longer allowed to roam, is there enough land. There is only 13 per cent of the land in native possession. Even in a favorable area like the Transkei, 50 per cent of the men in a district will be away trying to make supplementary earnings. Many magistrates report that they have from 2000 to 4000 men for whom no land can be found. Three-sevenths of the native population, however, is outside the native areas, and these occupy a position like the "bijwoner," for they get little cash wages, and they, too, flock to the towns and congestion results, for industry cannot assimilate them all. They compete for housing and work. There was once a great desire in South Africa to make the native come out to work. But today the native is working too much, and is competing with the white.

This is the reason for the color bar acts, he said, though they are not actually in force. The leaders of white South African trade unionism realize that they must meet the situation as it has been met in Europe, and think of labor as a whole. But the mass of the white workers come from the rural districts and they are still subject to race prejudice. They do not realize that economic forces know no color bar, and that every section of the community is depressed if there is a depressed class.

Mr. Jones said that there had been a welcome change in the last five years, and the public had never been so sympathetic as it is now. He said that this was largely due to the interracial council movement, based on the American model, which was bringing the whites and blacks together. Similar movements had also come into existence in the Indian community. The students at the universities, also, were showing a liberality of view on these matters. A gathering of 300 white and black students had just held a successful conference at Fort Hare.

Canadian Wheat Prospects Brighter

OTTAWA (AP)—Rapid completion of harvesting, considerable threshing of high-grade wheat, and generous rainfall in many districts have combined to make western telegraphic crop reports more optimistic.

A report issued Aug. 27 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said much of the new wheat is being marked "considerably earlier than last year."

The late growing season in Manitoba, the report says, has not been so favorable as in the two provinces further west, so the early promise of very high yields has not been maintained.

"The average yield will still be higher than those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the crops are more uniformly good over the Province," it continues. Pastures and land to be fall-plowed are greatly in need of rain. Cutting is practically completed and threshing is proceeding rapidly in the dry sections.

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Mr. Daniel Willard, President,
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

April 13th.

Dear Sir:

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Very truly yours,
Frederick J. Libby

Executive Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War.

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Our first effort was to seek a restful atmosphere on our trains; to have them run smoothly and without seeming haste; and to strive to render those little extra attentions that a passenger recalls long after he has forgotten the important but unromantic fact that his train was on time.

It is true that we have spent hundreds of millions in recent years in buying the most modern equipment and improving our facilities. Many of the things that money can do have been—and are being—done.

But there is one thing that costs us practically nothing to give, which the public notices and remembers most—that spirit of kindly consideration and attentive service that comes only as the natural result of a desire to serve our patrons well. That is the kind of service we are constantly trying to give you when you ride on our railroad.

Mr. Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, travels many thousand miles a year in the interest of International Co-operation.

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70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD

POST IS WINNER OF DERBY; GOEBEL IN SECOND PLACE

Schoenhair, Third; Brock, Fourth—Lindbergh to Visit Races Aug. 28

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Col. Arthur Goebel, Dole prize winner in the California to Hawaii air race, who was expected to make the best time in the Los Angeles to Chicago nonstop derby, but who was the last to arrive because of difficulty in getting started, came in at the National Air Races just 14 minutes too late to make first place.

All during the latter part of the afternoon a lookout was kept for Goebel's plane, but when he did not arrive by 5:19 p. m., which he would have had to do to equal Wiley Post's record, the latter was declared winner of the purse of $7500. His time for the 1760-mile hop was 9h. 9m. and 4s. Goebel, whose time was 9m. 21m. and 21.4s. won a purse of $4500.

Lee Schoenhair of Akron, O., was third; William S. Brock of the flying team of Brock and Schlee, fourth, and Col. Roscoe Turner of Hollywood, Calif., fifth.

The great crowd had eagerly awaited the arrival of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, but later information said he would be here on Aug. 28.

In the sportsman pilots' race, Hoot Gibson, motion picture star, held the interest of the crowds for a quarter of an hour as he circled around the course at 109 miles per hour. Gibson came in third, his speed bettered by "Stub" Hinshey, 110.29 miles an hour, and C. B. Allen, 110.02 miles. Gibson's time was 109.26 miles an hour.

Adding a note of contrast to the exhibition was a bit of "stunt" flying by Al Wilson in an old-fashioned pusher-type plane of the vintage of 1911, which it was announced could make the "great speed of 40 miles an hour."

A gliding demonstration was given by Capt. Frank M. Hawks, transcontinental record-holder.

The first serious mishap of the races occurred when one of the pilots participating in the race of United States Navy planes crashed just after passing the final pylon. The pilot, Lieut. J. P. DeShazo sacrificed himself to save the hundreds of spectators in the stands, which he was barely able to miss after his plane got out of control. There was one fatality among the spectators.

In the race of United States Navy planes, Lieut. D. C. Cornwall, making 127.23 miles an hour over the 50-mile course, took first place. Lieut. J. H. Campman was second, at 125.69 miles an hour.

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Macedonians Hold Protest Meeting

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The shadow of Ivan Mihailoff, the absent Macedonian revolutionary leader, dominated the sixth annual congress, organized by Macedonian youth, held here the last three days in a large theater only a few rods from the Foreign Ministry and from the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Mihailoff himself is under threat of arrest on a capital charge, but the warrant has not yet been issued, Mr. Mihailoff being at present in a Sofia sanatorium. From beginning to end the attitude of all the participants was outspokenly revolutionary, the Bulgarian Government being vehemently attacked for its pacific policy and trust in the League of Nations, while A. Milanoff, Minister of Justice, was denounced for causing the arrest of a number of Macedonian leaders and for indicting Mr. Mihailoff.

Delegates representing many associations compared the present revolutionists to Washington and Garibaldi and after consecrating the new Macedonia flag pledged themselves to accept every necessary sacrifice in order to make the banner wave over free Macedonia.

This demonstration coinciding with a similar one at the International Students' Conference in Brussels and closely following the revisionist speeches of Gottfried Treviranus, German Minister, are designed to remind the League of Nations at its approaching session of the extreme importance of minority problems.

RELIEF BANKERS PUT CREDIT ISSUE UP TO THE STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of the Farm Board for a reduction of the wheat acreage was voiced by Prof. John D. Black, of Harvard University, speaking before the Second International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University on Aug. 27. He held that the farmers should insist upon their rights to produce as much wheat as they wished.

South Dakota to Care for Montana's Stock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—Frank D. Kriebs, State Secretary of Agriculture, has indicated that South Dakota will be able to care for approximately 40,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep which will have to be shipped out of Montana due to lack of feed. Facilities for feeding are available in nearly every portion of the State, the secretary pointed out.

Ohio Bankers Organize Farm Credit Corporation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Agricultural Credit Corporation, formed by the Ohio Bankers' Association to help obtain credit for drought-stricken farmers, was incorporated here on Aug. 26 with a capital of $250,000 divided into shares of $100 par value.

The corporation is designed to help farmers obtain loans from the Intermediate Credit Bank of Louisville so that they may buy feed for their stock and seeds for next year's planting or to meet other pressing needs growing out of the drought. Offices of the Ohio corporation will be in Columbus.

TENNESSEE G. O. P. SPLIT THREATENED

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Republican state primary election board, Aug. 27, threw out the contest of Harry T. Burn of Sweetwater, and declared C. Arthur Bruce of Memphis the Republican nominee for Governor.

Burn declared his contest was not handled according to the state primary laws, and said he would take the matter before the courts.

RECORD HEAT WAVE GRASPS GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON (AP)—Virtually all the inhabitants of the British Isles sweltered Aug. 27 in a late summer heat wave which sent the mercury to record figures and produced much discomfort.

The thermometer in the shade registered 92 degrees Fahrenheit. A record for the summer and the hottest ever recorded for the last week in August.

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COLOMBIA SEEKS CO-OPERATION OF AMERICAN FUNDS

Princeton Economist to Make Investigation of Country's Finances

By GASTON NERVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — Not only are American manufactured goods, American capital and American trade concerns moving daily to the South in a continuous and increasing stream of economic vitality, but the Latin Americans are also importing American experts and American economists to study their finances and put them in good shape.

A cable from Bogota, the Colombian capital, announces that the second Kemmerer financial mission will soon begin its labors in that city, in accordance with a contract signed between the Colombian Government and the well-known American economist.

Prof. Edwin Kemmerer, of the University of Princeton, has been engaged in studying the financial problem of various countries of the world, having acted as adviser, during the last ten years, to the governments of Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, China, among others. After a stay of several months in each country, and with the collaboration of a group of American experts in different economic matters, he made to the various governments a series of recommendations to strengthen the national financial systems and avoid budget deficits almost traditional. These recommendations, although not wholly put into effect, have produced splendid results.

Professor Kemmerer has already acted as financial adviser to the Colombian government. He is not a stranger to Colombian conditions. In 1923 he spent almost half a year in that South American republic gathering information to give him a clue to its economic problems. At the expiration of his contract, he outlined certain reforms and financial measures which, carried out in part, have contributed in a large extent to the re-establishment of the country's credit.

This time, Professor Kemmerer goes back to Colombia under a contract made personally by the Colombian Chief Executive, who, during his recent stay in the United States, engaged him for a new investigation of Colombian finances. When elected to the Presidency of Colombia, Dr. Olaya Herrera, who was inaugurated in Bogota a few weeks ago, stated that his chief endeavors would be directed to securing the coöperation of American capital, American enterprise and American business leadership in the development of Colombian national resources.

It is encouraging, indeed, to see the Latin Americans, in spite of all ill-intentioned talk of "Yankee imperialism" and "dollar diplomacy," entrusting to American experts the solution of their financial problems. Confidence is the basis of international good will.

Lamport & Holt in Receivership

LONDON (AP)—Justice Humphreys on Aug. 27 appointed a receiver and manager of the business of Lamport & Holt, shipowners and one of the Royal Mail group of steamship companies.

The application was made on behalf of the London Maritime Investment Company as trustee for the debenture stockholders. The court also granted the plaintiffs permission to advance £150,000 to the Liverpool, Brazil & River Platte Steam Navigation Company, which has a lot of uncalled capital, to keep it going.

The Lamport & Holt Company, owners of the steamer Vestris, sunk off the American coast in November, 1929, was founded 85 years ago. Among its directors are Lord Kylsant, the Marquess of Carisbrooke and Lord Suffield.

The company's balance sheet for December, 1929, showed a loss of £70,155 after providing for interest of £147,500 on £2,950,000 5 per cent debenture stock.

DRUNKEN DRIVING PUT IN HEINOUS OFFENSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Harold J. Hoffman, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, has just asked every magistrate in New Jersey to cease the amiable practice of suspending sentences upon drunken drivers of automobiles and no longer to accept fines upon the installment plan.

With this request he revealed that within three months after he took office he had revoked the licenses of more than 500 persons convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor. "Motorists commit no more heinous offense than driving while drunk," declared Mr. Hoffman.

TEXAS DEMANDS DROUGHT RELIEF

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP) — Gov. Dan Moody, in a telegram sent Aug. 26 to Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, said drought conditions in nearly 40 West Texas counties were "positively distressing" and demanded immediate attention.

"There is actual suffering for want of the necessities of life," the wire stated. "Lower freight rates for feed shipments is not adequate relief, for there is an absence of funds with which to buy feed, ranges are barren and livestock is suffering."

JEWELL OF DENVER ELECTED G. A. R. HEAD

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—James E. Jewell of Denver, Colo., 83, was elected Aug. 28 commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

WOMEN ELEVATE POLITICS, LARSEN SAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Gov. Morgan F. Larsen told a large assemblage of Republican women, on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of woman's suffrage here on Aug. 26, that politics has been raised to a higher plane in every part of the State during the 10 years that women have been voting.

He said that 10 years ago many men thought the granting of suffrage was a distinct loss to womanhood and that it would increase the cost of elections. While admitting that it had increased the cost, the Governor said it had brought more men out to vote. He complimented the women voters for always being ready to inculcate a knowledge of citizenship and efficiency in the young people.

British Labor Party Considers Change in Official Name

LLANDUDNO, Wales (AP) — The political organization which put Ramsay MacDonald in office as Prime Minister has among the first of the items on its annual conference agenda constitutional amendments which would change its official name—the Labor Party.

One amendment put forward by the extreme Left Wing would change the name to the "Socialist Party." Moderates who formed the great bulk of the party's members, however, have an amendment which would make the official name the "Socialist and Labor Party."

There are indications that this is the name which will be accepted by a majority as representing the proper designation for the union of Socialism and Labor.

There is some criticism of the Government policy in the conference program, and Mr. MacDonald and the members of his Cabinet will attend and endeavor to meet this criticism.

One resolution to be debated condemns the "continuous compromising and catering with the Opposition, especially with the Liberals, in connection with measures dealt with."

The resolution, which will be introduced by Independent Labor Party members, asserts that it is better to invite defeat on presentation or defending policies than to cling to office on compromise.

500,000 Idle in Russia

MOSCOW (AP)—Official figures issued, Aug. 27, gave the approximate total of unemployed in Soviet Russia as 500,000. The Government explained that some of these are itinerant workers who refused to remain permanently employed in one place and that the remainder are youths. The shortage of skilled labor apparently is growing. In some districts it is impossible to find even unskilled workers.

Ottawa Parliament to Vote Job Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Sept. 8 has been set as the opening date of the special session of Parliament called to deal with the unemployment situation in Canada. Dispensing with the usual formalities, which occupy normally two days before any real business is transacted, Parliament will meet at 12 noon, select a speaker, proceed to the Senate, hear the speech from the throne, and then adjourn until 3 p. m.

At that hour the debate on the speech will begin. The voting of large sums for public works, including highways, subways, wharves and public buildings will be the major business of the session, which is not expected to last more than two weeks.

The Imperial conference begins at London on Sept. 30, and R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, plans to be there with three or four of his lieutenants. Some emergency action on the tariff is believed certain, but political observers are puzzled in the absence of any official statement as to the form this action will take. Any comprehensive revision of duties is obviously impossible in a 14-day session. Yet preëlection pledges bind the Government to take some step.

The general conclusion is that three or four key industries, which are supposed to be most in need of stimulation will be assisted by higher tariffs. It is believed that textiles are certain to be considered, and agricultural machinery fairly certain.

TELEVISION PROGRAM SENT FROM CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Television as a form of entertainment made its first bid for middle western favor Aug. 27. A program which included music, a motion picture and speeches was radiocast from station WXAP of the Chicago Daily News.

Test reception at various points within the potential service area of the station was reported good in all instances. Atmospheric conditions during the test were unsually good for this season.

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The Laugh of a Lifetime
Every Tues.—Commuters' Night Curtain Rises 7:30

ITALY'S KING MARKS 30TH YEAR OF REIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrate their affection and devotion toward their Sovereign.

Some of the adversaries of Signor Mussolini have often criticized King Victor for his complete acquiescence in the Duce's wishes, and for not having strictly observed the Italian Constitution. The Fascists, on their part, say that these apprehensions are without foundation. A strictly constitutional sovereign, King Victor, during his 30 years' reign has never interfered with the freedom of his Government.

He has certainly more conscientious ideas of the responsibility of a monarch than his adversaries admit. It is known, for instance, that he never signs an act or a document without the fullest consideration and he always insists on knowing what is done in his name. On only one occasion did King Victor fail to follow the advice of his ministers. In October, 1922, when the Black Shirts led by Benito Mussolini marched on Rome, King Victor refused to sign the order declaring martial law, thereby avoiding civil law and enabling the Fascist régime to begin on a constitutional basis.

Duce Consults King

Signor Mussolini, too, never takes important decisions without previously consulting King Victor, who seems to be the only person in Italy enjoying the full confidence of the Italian Dictator.

King Victor, as is generally known, is a devoted student of numismatics, and in this, his favorite hobby, he justly earned the title of expert. His collection of coins and medals is one of the finest in the world. For many years he has been working on the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum," which aims at giving a complete catalogue of Italian coins from the Middle Ages to the present day. Many volumes of this great work have already been published.

King Victor is, moreover, a generous patron of art and takes a keen interest in all archæological enterprises. It is to his generosity that the foundation of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome is due. He endowed it from his own resources with a handsome house and a large yearly income, and follows with great interest the work of the institute.

Mexico to Perfect School System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Unification of educational methods in Mexico is the purpose of the national educational congress convened here by the Minister of Public Education, Aaron Saenz.

One of the main themes to be determined is the degree of responsibility the different states are to take in the nation-wide educational program. At present there is no uniformity in the degree of coöperation the states give the federal government.

Northern border states such as Sonora, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, and notably the isolated state of Yucatan, spend more pesos per year per school child than the average southern state. Chiapas and Tabasco spend only a few centavos. It is these states that the Government hopes to bring into line by the present congress, at which all state and municipal educational officials are represented.

The question as to how Mexico should be educated is no longer the theme of the present congress, as it has been in the past, for Mexico has developed the character of her educational program in the last nine years. The problem now is to make that system more effective and intense.

Critics of the Mexican revolution have disparaged nearly every activity by men now in power, their agrarian program, their labor legislation, their railroad administration. But the educational program has been the least blamed.

Mexico has not imitated any other country in the world in her educational system, but has evolved one that suits the country and its peculiar conditions.

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Poplars to Screen Disfiguring Signs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A state-wide move against billboards which obstruct scenic beauty of the highways was ordered Aug. 26 by Col. Frederick S. Greene, Superintendent of Public Works.

In a letter to district engineers of the department, he directed a prompt report on the location and description of all billboards found objectionable. Colonel Greene said he would then use $10,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for planting trees along the highway to set out poplars in front of signs which mar the landscape.

Colonel Greene's decision to launch the campaign followed an injunction suit brought to restrain him from screening a billboard at the Poughkeepsie end of the State's new $6,000,000 vehicular bridge.

"I will proceed regardless of the outcome of the suit," Colonel Greene said.

Many messages were received at the Department of Public Works indorsing Colonel Greene's position. Albert S. Bard, president of the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, offered the services of that organization in aiding the movement.

British and Indians Build Up Friendship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—What may be accomplished in the spirit of friendly conference is being evidenced here at the meetings of the Royal Commission on Labor in India, where Indians and British are convening round a table and discussing the problems faced by the workers in the industries and plantations of British India.

Under the chairmanship of J. H. Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, the members of the commission have engendered for each other an affectionate regard and tolerant attitude enabling them to discuss the problems of India's workers with a genuinely sympathetic spirit.

While the Simon Commission has been taking the flood of limelight that has been shining about Indian affairs in recent months, the work that is being done by the Whitley Commission is also deserving of public interest and attention. Whatever proposals are recommended by the commission for operation in India's industrial areas, there will be no doubt about the value of the material which the commission has been assembling in India and Great Britain.

USE OF ELECTRICITY DOUBLED

WASHINGTON (AP)—On the basis of the 1930 census, F. E. Bonner, executive secretary of the Power Commission, reported Aug. 28 the per capita consumption of electric power in the United States had more than doubled in the last decade.

NEW POLISH-AMERICAN LINK

NEW YORK (AP)—Transatlantic telephone service between the United States and Poland was inaugurated officially Aug. 27.

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CAUTION ON PACT CHANGE SOUNDED BY LORD LOTHIAN

Declares in Maiden Speech Parliament Should Act First on Proposals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Lothian, better known as Philip Kerr, in his maiden speech in the House of Lords, criticized amendments to the League of Nations Covenant drafted by a League committee last year with a view to closing the famous "gap" and bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Pact of Paris by banning war altogether.

Lord Hailsham, a former Lord Chancellor, who, opening the debate, led the opposition to the amendments, did so on the ground that they had the effect of turning the League Council into a superstate. If the amendments were adopted, he said, a unanimous report by the council would henceforward be binding on the disputants.

Lord Hailsham went on to explain some of the consequences this change involved for Great Britain. "India," he said, "is a member of the League. Egypt may easily become one and the possibility that this raises of the Council being called in to determine not a matter of law but some other matter of high policy in case of dispute arising, is one which I do not think many of us could contemplate with equanimity."

Lord Lothian supported Lord Hailsham in demanding "the full consideration of Parliament" before the amendments were adopted. He emphasized that hitherto the League had acted in a mediatory capacity as "an institution which brought the parties together" and though the possibility of coercion existed, it remained in the background.

He thought it essential that public opinion should understand precisely what the proposed changes were before they were adopted, because in international matters "almost everything depends upon treaties having behind them the conscious and willing assent not merely of governments but of public opinion."

Lord Lothian also held that it was very difficult to define the "technical act of war." The amendments introduced "the principle of compulsory arbitration" and substituted "coercion for policy"—changes which he regarded as of "real significance."

Viscount Cecil, who was the British representative on the committee which drew up the amendments, vigorously defended the proposals. He disagreed with Lord Hailsham's suggestion that there were a good many cases in which it would be desirable to leave an international deadlock without any means of settlement.

Lord Parmoor, speaking on behalf of the Government, refused to give the undertaking Lord Hailsham and his friends demanded, that the British delegates to the League Assembly would not definitely commit Great Britain to the amendments before obtaining Parliamentary sanction. He defended the changes as in every way desirable.

Lord Hailsham thereupon withdrew his motion, remarking that "the limit of satisfaction which I am able to obtain from the debate is the pleasure obtained from hearing Lord Lothian's maiden speech." He added a hope that Lord Lothian would "join our debates more often in the future."

Reich Paper Denies Pro-Soviet Move

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—An attempt is made by the Frankfurter Zeitung to dispel the uneasiness felt here over rumors that certain German officers wished for more friendly relations between the German and Soviet Russian armies, which were circulated in connection with the pending change in the office of commander-in-chief of the Reichswehr.

The paper denies that these alleged tendencies would be identical with the official policy of the Ministry of Defense. General Groener, Minister of Defense, it says, would not give his consent to any candidate for commander-in-chief if he did not agree with the new man's ideas.

Coöperation between the German and Soviet Russian armies, says the paper, would destroy the work accomplished by the German Ambassador at Moscow and by the eastern department of the German Foreign Office.

RUBBER AND STEEL FIRMS CUT WAGES

AKRON, O. (AP)—A 10 per cent salary decrease for all sales and office employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company was declared Aug. 23 by P. W. Litchfield, president, to "merely parallel the wage adjustment in the factory."

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Iron puddlers working under the sliding wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will receive a reduction of 70 cents a ton, under the bi-monthly settlement announced Aug. 28.

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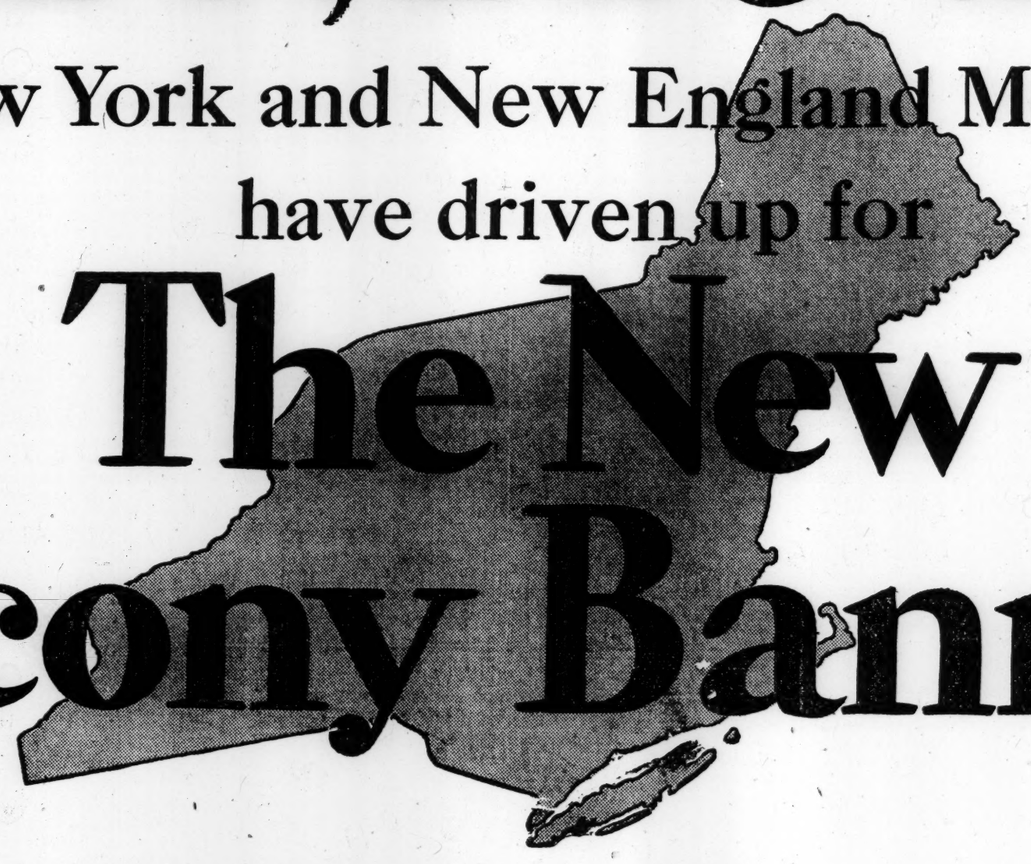

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

MISSES NUTHALL, MARLOWE WIN

Capture Close Match With the Misses Morrill and Cross at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass. — Miss Betty Nuthall of England, champion of the United States, and her youthful Californian partner, Miss Helen Marlowe, came near defeat in the semifinal round of the Longwood invitation women's doubles tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club here today when Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco forced them to extra games in two of the three sets played. In the other semifinal round match today the Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated the Californians, Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 9—7, 6—4.

Betty Nuthall and Helen Marlowe came from behind to win the first set at 9—7, being 15—40 down in the fourteenth game. The second set honors were all taken by Midge Morrill and Miss Cross. They won at 6—2. In the last and deciding set both sides played clever tennis, Misses Nuthall and Marlowe were within a point of making it 5—0 with Betty Nuthall's service coming up, but the Morrill-Cross team soon evened the game score. At 7—6 it was Betty Nuthall's turn to serve. She scored two clean aces, the second of the two coming on the final point of the match. Miss Nuthall took the brunt of the work on her side of the net, while Miss Morrill was the most brilliant on the other side, but Miss Cross showed flashes of her former brilliant game that pleased the gallery.

Miss Nuthall and Helen Marlowe dropped the first set of their match in the second round to Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

In another second-round match, Aug. 27, the Palfrey sisters, Mianne and Sarah, defeated Jean A. Burritt of Toronto and Ruth Oexman of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT
—Second Round

Betty Nuthall, England, and Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, and Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Ont., 6—1, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and Miss Helen Marlowe, California, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., 9—7, 2—6, 8—6.

Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 9—7, 6—4.

Iowa Swimmer Is Marathon Winner

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Adhering to the adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," Marvin Nelson, bronzed young Hercules from Fort Dodge, Ia., has conquered the waters of Lake Ontario and won the world's professional marathon title.

After being turned back within sight of his goal last year, Nelson came back Aug. 27 to win the 15-mile Canadian National Exhibition marathon in the record time of 7h. 43m. 36 1-5s., and won the coveted award of $10,000.

Only nine of the nearly 200 swimmers finished the race, the remainder of the swimmers being withdrawn from the water after darkness.

Five hundred yards back of the winner trailed Isador Spondor of Port Colborne, Ont., who had led from the six-mile point, when Frank Pritchard of Buffalo was taken from the water, to the start of the last lap, but he could not stave off the grim challenge of Nelson.

One-half hour later William F. Goll, an unknown from New York City, crawled out of the water for third place. Fourth went to George Blagden of Memphis, Tenn., one of the favorites, while Ernst Vierkoetter of Germany, who was second last year, and won the swim of 1927, finished fifth. Norman Ross, Chicago, came in sixth to get in the money. The other three to complete the course were Clarence A. Ross of Brooklyn, Paul Zegger of Farmington, Conn., and Alfred Sully of Toronto.

EKWANOK RECORD FALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Turning in a card of 67 in the qualifying round of the Isham Cup tournament, Frank D. Ross of Hartford, Conn., established a new record for the Ekwanok Country Club course, Aug. 27, and led R. R. Adams of Green Meadow, who qualified second, by 8 strokes.

ABANDONS ATTEMPT

CAPE GRIS NEZ, France (AP)—Miss Elsie West, English swimmer, abandoned her attempt to swim the English Channel, Aug. 28, after being in the water since 10:39 p. m. Aug. 27.

ROBINS GAIN ON LEADERS

Defeat Giants While Cubs Are Losing to Pirates—Cardinals Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	75	49	.605
New York	68	53	.562
Brooklyn	70	56	.556
St. Louis	69	56	.552
Pittsburgh	64	60	.516
Boston	55	68	.447
Cincinnati	52	69	.430
Philadelphia	41	83	.330

RESULTS AUG. 27

Philadelphia 9, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 10, Chicago 8.
Brooklyn 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1.

Brooklyn ended its seven-game losing streak on Aug. 27 and stepped right back in the National League race by taking the first contest of its series with the New York Giants, 7 to 2. The Robins are now only one-half game behind the Giants and second position. Chicago also went down to defeat, losing to the Pittsburgh Pirates by 10 to 8. St. Louis made it two in a row from the Cincinnati Reds, winning the second game, 2 to 1. In the remaining contest, Philadelphia won from Boston, 9 to 3.

The Robins were given some good pitching against the Giants, while they hit timely themselves. Bill Clark started for Manager Robinson, but was ordered out of the game in the second inning by the umpire for a difference of opinion on balls and strikes. Jim Elliott then entered the game and held the Giants in a fine manner. Bill Walker opposed Elliott at the beginning of the contest and did well until the fifth inning, when a homer by Frederick with a man on base put the Robins ahead. Glenn Wright was Brooklyn's most consistent batter with four hits in five times at bat. Mel Ott made two hits for the Giants.

Pittsburgh, led by its captain and third baseman, Pie Traynor, pounded three Chicago pitchers for 20 safe hits and half as many runs. The veteran infielder made five hits in five trips to the plate, all of them singles. Bartell and Suhr each connected with homers for the Pirates, while Hartnett, Danny Taylor and English did likewise for the Cubs. Ervin Brame pitched for the winners and managed to stop the champions from tying the score in the late innings. The Pirates knocked Chicago's starting pitcher, Charlie Root, out of the box in the first inning, with four hits and three runs before a man could be retired.

Sparky Adams, substituting for Frankie Frisch at second base for the Cardinals, proved to be the big factor in his team's victory. In the first inning he hit a long triple and scored on an infield out. In the eighth, he was given a base on balls, went to second on a sacrifice, to third on another infield out and scored on Fisher's single to center. Flint Rhem allowed the Reds 10 hits but kept them well scattered. Eppa Rixey worked for the losers and was touched for eight hits. Del Watkins also tripled for the Cardinals.

Sugar Sweetland held the Braves in the palm of his hand after the third inning and gave the Phillies a victory. In that third, two successive singles and Wally Berger's thirtieth home run of the season put the Braves in the lead. The Phillies came right back, however, and went ahead in the fifth, to stay there. Fred Brickell made four hits in five times up for the winners, to score four runs. Klein, with a triple and single, drove in four of Philadelphia's runs. Rensa also aided Sweetland with a homer. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	7	15	1
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Clark, Elliott and Lopez; Walker, Pruett, Heving and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher — Elliott. Losing pitcher — Walker. Umpires—Jorda, Scott and Quigley. Time—2h. 15m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	20	3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	8	10	1

Batteries—Brame and Hemsley; Root, Petty, Osborn and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Reardon, Pfirman and Rigler. Time—2h. 8m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0

Batteries—Rhem and Mancuso; Rixey and Sukeforth. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 40m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	x	9	12	0
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	3

Batteries—Sweetland and Rensa; Selbold, Sherdel and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Selbold. Umpires—McGrew and Donohue. Time—1h. 44m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	29	15	.659
Los Angeles	26	17	.605
San Francisco	25	18	.581
Sacramento	21	23	.477
Missions	20	24	.455
Oakland	20	24	.455
Portland	19	24	.442
Seattle	14	28	.333

RESULTS AUG. 27

Los Angeles 14, San Francisco 7.
Hollywood 5, Missions 4.
Seattle 7, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 4, Portland 3.

Australians Held to an Exciting Tie

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The victorious Australian cricket team came very near losing its unbeaten record against English county sides when its match against Gloucestershire, which was just concluded at Bristol, resulted in a tie after one of the most exciting games of the present season. A tie in cricket—when both sides score the same total of runs after two completed innings each—is a most uncommon occurrence, for the last time one took place in England was the Essex vs. Somerset match in 1926, and never before had an all-Australia team been involved in such an ending.

In the last tense moments of this memorable contest a breathless crowd watched in a great hush Australia's last two batsmen—P. M. Hornibrook and C. W. Walker—battle resolutely for the three runs necessary for their country's victory. Two singles were scored and, with the totals equal, the Gloucestershire supporters trembled while three maiden overs followed. Then a great silence was broken by a sharp, confident chorus of "how's that" as the ball hit Hornibrook's pads with a dull thud. Up went the umpire's hand in token that the batsman was dismissed—leg before wicket—and the excited crowd swarmed over the field and surrounded the players.

The match was crowded with dramatic changes of fortune. If B. H. Lyon, Gloucestershire skipper, had not dropped a vital catch from C. V. Grimmett, the result would almost certainly have been a win for the county side. C. W. L. Parker, who was chosen as a probable for England in the last test match, but was passed over at the last moment, was the chief factor in Gloucestershire's great performance.

Making his first appearance against the Australians this year, he captured altogether 10 wickets for 126 runs; but the value of his bowling may be best judged from the fact that he twice dismissed that prolific scorer D. G. Bradman. Cricket fans since have been scratching their heads and wondering why Parker was not played for England.

In Gloucestershire's first innings, the home batsmen were quite unable to cope with the deadly bowling of Grimmett, Hornibrook and A. Hurwood and were dismissed for what looked like a losing total of 72. But the Australians also failed to make a respectable score and, despite a valuable second-wicket stand by W. H. Ponsford and Bradman, the former scoring 51 and the latter 42, they were all out for 157. W. R. Hammond showed its best test-match form in his county's second venture, hitting a brilliant 89 in two hours. Gloucestershire totaled 202, thus setting the visitors the apparently simple task of making 118 runs for victory; but, despite the fact that the wicket was of the hard type, normally supposed to favor the batsmen, the Australians were soon skittled out for 117 by Parker's brilliant bowling, S. McCabe being the topscorer with 34 and A. Jackson next with 25.

Champion Is Still Among the Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the completion of the second round of play in the women's western golf championship at Hillcrest Country Club Aug. 27, only eight of the 109 contestants who started out in the qualifying round remained in the championship flight. Only a few mild upsets have been marked on the tournament chart and when the field teed-off for the third round all of the outstanding players were still bidding for places in the semifinals.

Mrs. P. S. Hill, Kansas City, the defending champion, still remained the favorite to win the tournament, although Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Kansas City, former champion, and Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, are very much in the running. The summary:

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Meadow Lake, defeated Mrs. Melvin Jones of Chicago, 2 and 1.
Mrs. Lee Mida, Chicago, defeated Miss Mary E. Ford of Milburn, 3 and 2.
Miss Dorothy Page, Madison, Wis., defeated Miss Helen MacMorran, Chicago, 2 up.
Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Roy Green, Los Angeles, 3 and 2.
Mrs. G. W. Tyson, Milburn, defeated Miss Helen Lawson, Los Angeles, 5 and 4.
Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Rena Nelson, Chicago, 3 and 2.
Miss Florence Beebe, Chicago, defeated Miss Lucile Robinson, Des Moines, 4 and 3.
Miss Betty Bruen, Mission Hills, defeated Mrs. John Arends, Chicago, 1 up.

White Sox Defeat Cleveland Twice

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	86	43	.667
Washington	77	49	.611
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	66	62	.517
Detroit	61	67	.477
Chicago	50	75	.400
St. Louis	50	77	.394
Boston	43	81	.347

RESULTS AUG. 27

Chicago 14, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 0.
Only games scheduled.

Only four teams were active in the American League on Aug. 27 and the outcome of these games had little to do with pennant race. The Chicago White Sox took both ends of a doubleheader from Cleveland, winning the first contest by 14 to 5, and the second 5 to 4. In the other contest scheduled, St. Louis won a victory over Detroit by 5 to 0.

In the first game at Cleveland, the White Sox hit hard behind Thomas and Braxton, to score 14 times. Twenty-one hits were made by the winners, Jolley and Kerr each getting four in six times at bat. Of these 20 hits, only three of them, doubles by Reynolds, Cissell and Kamm, were for extra bases. The Indians made 13 hits, but would have needed twice that number to score a victory. In the second engagement, Ted Lyons starred in the box and won his twentieth victory of the season. Cleveland threatened in the final inning, when two singles, a wild throw and a sacrifice fly sent home two runs. Lyons ended the game, however, by forcing Joe Sewell to ground out. Only six hits were made by the Indians, doubles by Porter and Morgan being the longest. Watwood made two out of three for the White Sox.

Walter Stewart held the Tigers to five well scattered hits and won his sixteenth victory of the season. He had the situation well in hand at all times, a double by Stone being the loser's longest hit. Uhle and Sullivan held the Browns to nine hits, but were not as effective as Stewart in the pinches. Melillo came through with three hits out of four, one of them a long triple. O'Rourke did well with two hits for the Browns.

AT CLEVELAND
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	—14	21	0
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 5	13	6

Batteries—Thomas, Braxton and Tate; Hudlin, Miller, Bean, Lawson and Myatt, Spinz. Winning pitcher—Braxton. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—McGowan, Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—2h. 21m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—5	11	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4	6	0	

Batteries—Lyons and Tate, Berg; Shoffner, Harder, Jablonowski and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Shoffner. Umpires—Van Grafian, Nallin and McGowan. Time—1h. 35m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	x	—5	9	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Uhle, Sullivan and Desautels. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 49m.

Hitchcock Stars Against Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y.—Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. was the outstanding performer in the eleventh international test polo match at the Piping Rock Club, Aug. 27, and with a fine exhibition of free riding scored six of the 16 goals of the Whites, while Eric C. W. Pedley and Earle A. S. Hopping, restored to the original squad after his second absence in the series, each added four more to the total. The score was 16 to 9, with the Reds receiving a seven-goal handicap. The absence of Henry W. Williams from the Red team accounted in part for the disparity, as the substitute for the former Texas cowboy, John D. Nelson, former Argentine, was hardly up to the position, and this left Hitchcock freer to play his own game.

Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., at back for the Red team, continued to exhibit the improved play noticeable Aug. 24, and this held Pedley from many of his usual drives, while the shooting of the young Californian was also somewhat off, many of his tries failing to keep their direction. Hopping, though expected to show the skill of last week, now that he was back under the wing of the American captain, was not up to his recent performance, and his frequent misses gave Guest, at back, too much to do to enable the former Yale star to score much. Only two goals, one with his famous pony, Lovely Lady, an important assistant, went to his credit, and another in the same chukker failed only because the ball curved just enough to pass outside the posts, as the final bell rang, after a wonderful run by the same pony. But Guest proved of great value on defense, and his goaltending robbed the Red forwards of at least six goals.

G. H. Bostwick and Stephen Sanford divided the No. 1 position for the Reds, and the two actual goals scored in addition to the handicap went to each in turn. The summary:

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL TEST MATCH

Pos.	WHITES	REDS
No. 1	E. C. W. Pedley	G. H. Bostwick, Stephen Sanford
2	E. A. S. Hopping	Cecil Smith
3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	J. D. Nelson
Back	F. W. C. Guest	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Whites 16, Reds 9. Goals—Hitchcock 6, Pedley 4, Hopping 4, Guest 2 for Whites. Handicap 7, Bostwick, Sanford for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley Jr. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

STRATTON BREAKS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Emery P. Stratton of the Brae Burn Country Club established a new competitive record for that course Aug. 27, when he turned in a card of 69 to win the club championship title. His card was made in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final which he won from Clark Hodder, former Harvard hockey star, 7 and 6.

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U. S. ATHLETES DEFEAT BRITONS

Forty Thousand View Track and Field Meet—Score, 9—5 for Americans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Forty-thousand spectators, the largest crowd that ever attended a track and field meet in the middle West, saw the United States defeat the British Empire, 9 to 5, in the International Games at Soldier Field Stadium here Aug. 27. The event was held at night, the first track meet ever so staged, with the aid of 400,000 watts of light.

Eight meet records were broken, five of them by the American team, but the result was in doubt most of the evening. With two events yet to be decided, the javelin throw and the one-mile medley relay, the meet stood 7 points for the United States and 5 for the British Empire, the British having a chance to tie the score by winning the last two events.

However, the United States won both events. The crowd stayed to the end, until the last javelin was thrown and even then appeared reluctant to go.

United States Boys Win Field Events

In general, Uncle Sam's boys proved superior in the hurdle, jumping, vaulting and throwing events, while the sons of John Bull proved the better runners.

Athletes of the United States won the 400-yard relay, the one-mile medley relay, the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay, the running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, 16-pound shotput, 16-pound hammer throw, and the javelin throw; the British won the one-mile relay, two-mile relay, four-mile relay, the eight-laps steeplechase and the three-mile team race. In the latter event the visitors captured six of the first eight places, the first home boy running fourth.

The crowd was officially reported at 40,000 paid, by G. T. Donoghue, superintendent of the South Park Commissioners, in charge of the stadium.

Seasoned track and field fans were puzzled somewhat by the different methods of scoring used, but it worked out to keep suspense sustained. Competition was in the team style, the running being almost wholly in relays, with the country winning an event being awarded one point therefor. In the field events the perform ances of three men were added up, high total points winning the event. In the three-mile team race, the position of the runners at the finish was counted, their positions added up, and the smallest total winning after the manner of cross country scoring.

Fourth Renewal of Games

It was the fourth renewal of the games which have been held previously in London following the Olympics. The first meet, held in 1920, was a 5-to-5 tie; the second in 1924 was won by the United States, 11 to 3, and the third by the United States in 1928, 8 to 6.

The eight-lap steeplechase, approximately two miles, with its hurdles and a water hazard, gave Lord Burghley of England a chance to redeem himself. He was beaten in the hurdle relay, but when it came to cross-country running he had the endurance to start practically even on the fourth shift with F. M. Taylor of the Illinois A. C. and go through the tests, twice around, to bring the British Empire in a winner by 20 yards. The time of the event, in which four men competed on each side, was 8m. 40.6s. The summary:

BRITISH EMPIRE VS. UNITED STATES TRACK AND FIELD GAMES SUMMARY

440-Yard Relay—Won by United States (Russell Swet, Olympic Club; C. J. Leland, Texas Christian; G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State, and T. E. Tolan Jr., Univ. of Michigan); British Emipre second (Roger Leigh Miller, Canada; W. B. Legg, South Africa; E. L. Page, England, and J. G. FitzPatrick, Canada). Time—37.5s. (new meet record).

One-Mile Relay—Won by British Empire (K. C. Brandwin, England; G. A. Golding, Australia; W. J. Walters, South Africa; and A. S. Wilson, Canada); United States, second (Riley Williamson, Oklahoma Baptist; Nate Long, Denver A. C.; John Lewis, Detroit City College, and V. E. Williams, Los Angeles A. C.). Time—3m. 16.8s.

One-Mile Medley Relay—Won by United States (R. F. Bowen, Univ. of Pittsburgh, 440 yards; T. E. Tolan Jr., Univ. of Michigan, 220 yards; G. S. Simpson, Ohio State, 220 yards, and Edwin Genung, Washington A. C., 880 yards); British Empire, second (A. S. Wilson, Canada; S. E. Englehart, England; J. G. FitzPatrick, Canada, and Thomas Hampson, England). Time—3m. 26.6s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by British Empire (J. H. Chandler, South Africa; Philip Edwards, British Guiana; H. S. Townsend, England, and Thomas Hampson, England); United States, second (Edwin Genung, Washington A. C.; L. Meyers, Denver A. C.; R. R. Beetham Jr., Penn Railroad A. A., and O. J. Martin, Purdue University). Time—7m. 42.3s. (New meet record.)

Four-Mile Relay—Won by British Empire (J. F. Cornes, England; Jack Walters, Canada; William Whyte, Australia, and R. H. Thomas, England); United States, second (George Venzke, Swedish-American A. C., New York; P. E. Rekers, Penn State; R. W. Kizer, Washington A. C., and R. M. Conger, Illinois A. C.). Time—17m. 22.4s. (new meet record).

480-Yard Hurdles Shuttle Relay—Won by United States (L. H. Sentman, Illinois; J. E. Hatfield, Indiana; Charles Kaster, Olympic Club, and S. E. Anderson, Washington A. C.); British Empire, second (H. Q. Davies, South Africa; J. H. Viljoen, South Africa; F. R. Gaby, England, and Lord Burghley, England). Time—59.5s (new meet record).

Eight-lap Steeplechase (Approximately Two Miles)—Won by British Empire (R. W. Tatham, England; Roger Leigh-Wood, Canada; V. E. Morgan, England, Roger Leigh-Wood, Canada; V. E. Morgan, England, and Lord Burghley, England); United States, second (Clyde Blanchard, Rice Institute; V. J. Gist, Illinois A. C.; Richard Pomeroy, Los Angeles, A. C., and F. M. Taylor, Illinois A. C.). Time—8m. 40.6s.

Three-Mile Team Race—Won by British Empire, 11 points; United States, second, 26 points. Individual order—T. Evanson, England, first; J. W. Winfield, England, second; A. J. Hillhouse, Australia, third; J. P. McCluskey, Manchester Recreation, fourth; R. R. Sutherland, Scotland, fifth; W. J. Savidan, New Zealand, sixth; S. A. Tomlin, England, seventh; and Harold Manning, University of Wichita, eighth. Winner's time—14m. 34s.

Running High Jump—Won by the United States, 19ft. 1¾in. (new meet record). (Walter Marty, Olympic Club, 6ft. 5¼in.; A. B. Burg, Illinois A. C., and Henry Lasalette, Los Angeles A. C., 6ft. 4½in.; British Empire, second, 17ft. 9½in. (C. E. S. Gordon, British Guiana, 6ft. 1½in.; C. Stargiatt and J. Portland, Canada, 5ft. 10in.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by United States, 69ft. 1 1-5in. (A. H. Bates, Penn State, 23ft. 3⅜in.; George Martin, Olympic Club, 23ft. 2⅜in.; Solomon Furth, New York University, 22ft. 11⅜in.); British Empire, second (R. W. Revans, England, 21ft. 8⅝in.; Chester Smith, Canada, 21ft. 7in.; L. Hutton, Canada, 20ft. 10 2-8in.).

Pole Vault—Won by United States, 38ft. 10¾in (T. M. Warne, Northwestern University, 13ft. 5¼in.; F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C., 12ft. 11½in.; Lowell Allen, Salem, 12ft. 6in.); British Empire, second, 35 ft. 4in. (V. W. Pickard and A. Gilbert, Canada, 11ft. 11in.; H. Ford, England, 11ft. 6in.)

16-Pound Shotput—Won by United States, 148ft. 1⅝in. (New meet record). (H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C., 50ft. 4in.; H. P. Rothert, Olympic Club, 49ft. 8in.; P. W. Jessup, Washington A. C., 48ft. 11⅝in.); British Empire, second (H. Hart, South Africa, 46ft. 11in.; R. L. Howland, England, 44ft. 6in.; C. Herman, Canada, 42ft. 4⅜in.)

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by United States, 480ft. ⅜in. (new meet record) (E. F. Black, Boston A. A., 162ft. 3⅜in.; Norwood Wright, New York A. C., 161ft. 11⅜in.; E. F. Flanagan, Boston A. A., 155ft. 9⅜in.); British Empire, second, 423ft. 9⅜in. (M. C. Nokes, England, 152ft. 3in.; A. M. Murray, Scotland, 149ft. 7½in.; A. Smith, Scotland, 141ft. 10⅜in.).

Javelin Throw—Won by United States, 594ft. ½in. (L. M. Bartlett, Albion College, 201ft. 4½in.; James DeMers, Los Angeles A. C., 198ft. 4½in.; L. D. Weldon, U. of Iowa, 194ft. 3½in.); British Empire, second, 560ft. 6¼in. (S. A. Lay, New Zealand, 206ft. 10½in.; Doral Pilling, Canada, 183ft. 11⅜in.; H. Hart, South Africa, 169ft. 7⅞in.).

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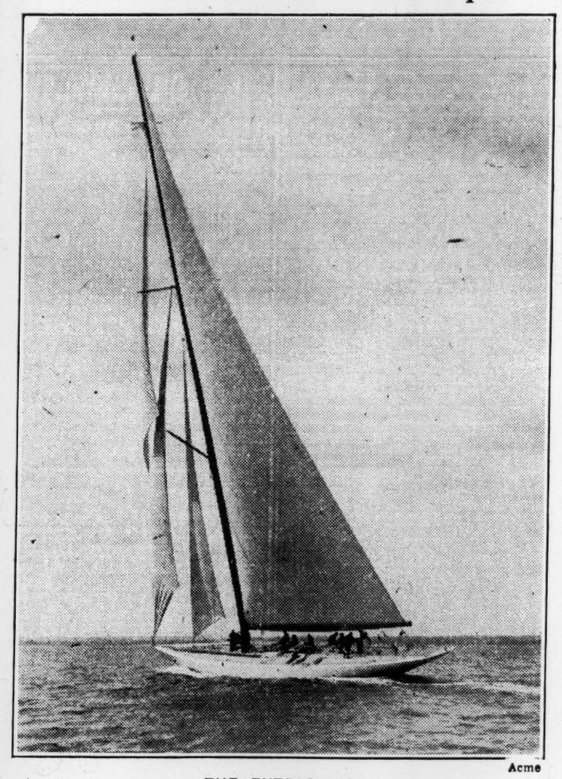

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THE ENTERPRISE

AMERICA'S CUP TO BE DEFENDED BY ENTERPRISE

(Continued from Page 1)

shown by her designer, W. Starling Burgess, to a syndicate composed of Winthrop W. Aldrich, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Vincent Astor, Floyd L. Carlisle, George F. Baker Jr., George Whitney, all of New York, and E. Walter Clark, of Philadelphia. The contract for building was signed in August, 1929, with the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, and by October the keel was laid. She was launched early in April and had her first trial in upper Long Island Sound a few days later.

The defender is constructed of bronze plates, three-eighths of an inch thick, bolted onto steel frames. The plates overlap in "joggle-plate" construction, eliminating hull stiffness and saving weight without sacrificing strength. She is 120.75 feet over all, 80 feet on the water line, 21.67 feet beam and 14.42 feet draft, with a displacement of 128.5 tons.

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She has been sailed in all her races by Mr. Vanderbilt. The other members of the crew are Charles F. Havemeyer, C. Sherman Hoyt, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Burgess and the sailing master, Capt. George H. Monsell.

MOORE WINS TWO BLOCKS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In the match for the first junior pocket billiard championship of the United States, Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., won the first two blocks by duplicate scores, 70 to 54, from Charles Cacciapaglia of Rockford, Ill., at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. here. Moore leads, 159 to 108, in the 450-point series. The afternoon test lasted 17 innings, Moore going out with an unfinished run of 14.

PEQUOT JUNIORS WIN AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—By winning the only race sailed Aug. 27, the Pequot Yacht Club junior crew clinched a place in the final for the Sears Bowl and the national junior yachting championship. Pequot ran its point score up to 17. Eastern Yacht Club is second with 12, Cohasset Y. C. and Stanford Y. C. are tied for third with 11 each and Vineyard Haven Y. C. is last with 9.

BUTLER TO ASSIST LEADER

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Bob Butler, head crew coach of the United States Naval Academy in 1926 and 1927, announced Aug. 28 that he has signed to serve as assistant to Ed Leader, Yale crew coach.

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TOP-SEEDED ARE GIVEN BATTLE

Greater Experience Keeps Van Ryn-Allison and Lott-Doeg in Play

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Two sets of youngsters, recently graduated from the junior ranks, rocked the high seats in which the defending champions, George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., and the second seeded pair, John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., are now sitting, in the quarterfinal round of the United States men's doubles tennis championship at the Longwood Cricket Club on the afternoon of Aug. 27. Only the greater tournament experience of these two championship teams, which were finalists in the Wimbledon doubles tournament this year, kept them in the running.

The other top-seeded teams, Bill Tilden, Philadelphia, and Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., No. 3, and R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., fourth seeded pair, came through to the semifinals.

Attack Centers on Doeg

Lott and Doeg met and defeated a team from California, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, at 1—6, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4. Vines and Gledhill, who won the national junior doubles championship last year, began their attack by playing to Doeg as much as possible. This proved successful, inasmuch as Doeg is not hitting with the freedom he has shown in other seasons.

The ultimate winners got off in the second set on the right foot when it was Lott's turn to start service. However, the defenders found the tactics of Vines and Gledhill too much for them to cope with in the third set and they left the grandstand court for the intermission with the upper hand in favor of the newcomers.

Following the rest period the Californians pushed on to a quick 4—1 lead. Doeg then started lobs that continually slipped over the net which finally broke up the attack of the challengers and allowed Lott and Doeg to draw up on even terms and then to go ahead to win the set at 8—6. The champions broke through Vines' service in the fifth game of the final set for a lead. In the eighth game Gledhill and Vines forced their opponents to deuce six times on Doeg's service before the Davis Cup members were able to gain a lead of 5—3. Lott, who had lost some of his poise during the battle, finally came through to win the needed game to win the match on his own service.

Van Ryn and Allison faced Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields of New York in what turned out to be a hard-driving match. Shields and Wood won the first set, 6—3, by breaking through Van Ryn's service, but lost the second by a similar score. A battle of services took place in the third set and Shields and Wood were within a point of winning the set three times in the sixteenth game, but failed. Van Ryn and Allison finally won the set at 11—9.

Wood and Shields evened the match by winning the fourth set at 6—3. However, they could not maintain the pace in the fifth and deciding set which went to the Davis Cuppers at 6—3.

Tilden and Hunter proved too much for the top-seeded English team, John S. Oliff and Frederick J. Perry. The Americans won in straight sets at 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. It is interesting to note that Tilden and Hunter, who won the doubles championship in 1927, have not lost a set so far in the tournament, although they came near losing the third set of their match with Perry and Oliff, who were leading at 4—0, when the veteran pair quickened their pace to win six straight games for set and match.

Bell and Mangin won from Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., after losing the first set at 6—4. The Bell-Mangin team dropped only seven games in the next three sets. The match score: 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and James W. Nuthall of England, could not hold off Miss Betty Nuthall and George Lott in the mixed doubles competition. Miss Nuthall and Lott won their way to the quarterfinals at 6—1, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S DOUBLES
Third Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 1—6, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated John S. Oliff and Frederick J. Perry, England, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Tex., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 11—9, 3—6, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—First Round

G. A. Anderson, New York, and M. Goldman, New York, defeated R. C. Seaver and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

S. J. Adams and N. H. Bassford, New York, defeated N. V. Greenough, Boston and F. J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., 6—2, 6—4.

FATHER AND SON DOUBLES—First Round

S. M. and J. Richardson, Gloucester, defeated R. and R. Benson Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

D. M. and M. T. Hill, Waban, defeated J. A. and R. Riley, Winchester, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated S. L. and S. S. Paine, Winchester, 6—0, 6—1.

C. K. and C. K. Shaw Jr., Providence, defeated S. M. and S. M. Henshaw Jr., Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

H. H. and H. H. Bassford Jr., New York, defeated C. A. and V. Anderson, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Hill and Hill defeated F. L. and L. Day, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

R. P. and R. W. Bennett, Newton, won from N. W. and N. W. Niles Jr. by default.

B. S. and F. Blake, Boston, defeated H. and H. Plimpton Jr., Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

M. and M. Lott Jr., Boston, defeated C. and R. Hosmer, Boston, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Miss Mary Cutter, Winchester, and Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, won from Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, and Richard Harte, Boston, default.

Second Round

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Oexman and Perry, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, and Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Miss Jean Burritt and Harte, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson and James W. Nuthall, England, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Helen Marlowe and H. Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Miss Mercedes Marlowe, Pasadena, Calif., and L. A. Godfree, England, 8—6, 7—5.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Miss Polly Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

COLUMBUS YOUTH WINS RIFLE TROPHY

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Milton Miller, 17, of Columbus, O., was declared winner of the Class A prone sitting trophy shoot of the United States junior rifle matches here Aug. 27 after he and Richard Heller, 15, of Altoona, Pa., tied with 386 points out of a possible 400. The winner's medal was given Miller for the highest score on his last string, which decides ties.

Maj. H. L. Smith, and United States Marine Corps rifle team, which will take part in the national senior rifle matches the second week in September, arrived from Wakefield, Mass. This team just landed 23 first places out of 25 matches fired in the United Service matches in New England.

FALL RIVER LOSES, 4—1

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The Slavia Association football team beat Fall River, Mass., 4 to 1, Aug. 27, Coyle making the only goal for the Americans.

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PICK-UPS

WHETHER the Chicago White Sox finish the season in the first or second division, there is one pitcher that deserves a great deal of credit, and that is Ted Lyons. At the time of writing, the White Sox are placed a poor sixth in the American League race and seem destined to stay there, or at least not go much higher. On Aug. 27, in the second game of a double-header against the Indians, Lyons won his twentieth contest of the season, a feat worthy of mention even for a pitcher with a first-division club. At the present rate the young right-hander is traveling, he may reach the 25-game mark before the curtain falls in the latter part of September.

Incidentally the showing of Walter Stewart, who has won 16 games from the St. Louis Browns to date, is also worthy of mention. The Browns, like the White Sox, are firmly established in the second division and have little hopes of leaving there this season. Stewart's team mates can offer very little punch at the plate and he must hold the opposition to the limit in order to come out on the winning end. It gets one wondering just how many games these two boxmen would win if they were wearing the uniform of a championship contender.

The outcomes of the National League games on Aug. 27 did not help the circuit one bit in deciding who shall be the champion, but only made it the more complicated. The Cubs remain five and one-half games ahead of the Giants, who in turn have a slim half a game advantage over the Robins. While these three clubs have been staging a battle of their own, the Cardinals have been creeping up and are now only one-half a game behind the Robins. It looks like a battle of managers from now until the finish.

Harry Seibold of the Braves is working this season on the bonus plan and is trying hard to win 15 games. He has been unsuccessful in recent starts and seems to have lost his effectiveness. His work at the beginning of the season greatly aided the Braves in staying near the top of the second division and no doubt his team mates will do everything in their power to give him two more victories and enable him to make his quota.

ANOTHER COURSE RECORD FALLS

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—Officials of the Oak Hill Country Club announced Aug. 28 that the record for the course—70—was shattered Aug. 27 by Joe Bachelder of Salem, playing in a foursome, who made the 18 holes in 69. With Dick Rockwell of Leominister, Bachelder defeated Dr. Wilfred C. La Fortune and Dr. J. L. O'Dea. The victory established the third course record for Bachelder. The old record was made by Johnny Farrell last year during an exhibition match with Tommy Armour.

DETROIT PRINTERS WIN AGAIN

PITTSBURGH—The Detroit printers scored their second straight victory in the International Union printers' baseball tournament on Aug. 27, when they defeated New York at Magee Field, 8 to 2. In other games Cincinnati overwhelmed Cleveland, 17 to 0, and Washington lost to Chicago, 12 to 7.

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UNITED STATES' PROTECTION FOR LEGUIA IS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

in the interchange of ideas, the improvement of means of communication, the development of news services, the fostering of the idea of a community of interest and public health, the development of a mutual understanding, in the frank recognition of differences in points of view, and in the demonstration to countries outside the Caribbean area especially, of the nonimperialistic attitude of the United States. All of these aims can be achieved only upon the foundation of national government stability."

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Chief of Staff of the United States Navy, closed his round table on the limitation of armaments with the recommendation that the United States join the League of Nations, "as the only logical means of taking positive action toward the stabilization of world peace."

Although stating that he believed present naval armaments excessive, Admiral Hepburn recommended the retention of naval armaments to accord with the "present inability of nations to feel nationally secure with only the guarantees of international treaties and understandings." The existence of these armaments, he said, would not in any way hinder the development of international confidence but rather become a tool for strengthening them.

Stresses Security

The preventive and security provisions of the League Covenant he called "its most important features, which have been obscured and their importance discredited in public opinion by the League's insistence upon disarmament as its most immediate and urgent undertaking."

"The existence of well-regulated naval armaments," he said, "would first of all contribute to national security but also gradually come to work into the League scheme and give to it the force essential to its influence toward international unity. Only by such steps will nations come to find their security in the League instead of in their own armament.

"The achievements in the line of limitation of naval armament at Washington and London form the most potent influence working toward the preservation of peace and future reduction of armament. The United States should retain its present almost preponderant influence in this movement by meeting other powers on their own grounds of military security."

Prospects of peace in the Far East are materially strengthened by the serious industrial problems of Japan, according to Yusuke Tsurumi, formerly member of the Japanese Diet, who told the Far East round table's concluding session that Japan's main desire is to keep the peace of the western Pacific and retain its economic position in Manchuria.

Chronic business depression during the past 10 years has upset the balance between territory and population and begun to press the middle classes down toward the level of the proletariat, he said. The continuation of such conditions will soon upset the political stability of the country and relief from this danger could be found, he thought, only in renewed prosperity based on new markets.

Strong Government Needed

C. C. Batchelder, formerly United States Commercial Attaché in China and in India, said that the United States Government would be inclined to direct its policy toward building up a strong, independent government in China, as its interests there are only practical ones, depending on commerce and missions.

Mr. Batchelder also addressed the last general conference on "India and Nationalism," at which he expressed great doubt as to the ability of India to defend itself against invasion from the north if the British army were to be withdrawn.

He agreed that England must eventually let India go free, but the time for this must wait, he said, until India's resources are developed—otherwise British withdrawal would leave India in the same chaos which now prevails in China.

While the various round tables and the general conference of the institute summed up the problems between nations in their particular spheres of interest, Prof. Cecil Delisle Burns, of the University of Glasgow, in his last lecture on western civilization, gathered all the different problems together and sounded the keynote of the entire session with the thought that peace must be founded "on a progressive equilibrium of forces moving in a controlled direction."

Explaining that there have been three broad stages in the development of nations—first medieval, second mechanical and third modern, Professor Reeves pointed out that the nations of the world represent all possible variations of development of these three stages. "The nations have developed separately and our greatest problem," he said, "arises from the contact of forces which have developed separately."

Develop In Three Stages

"The problems which the other round tables have been trying to solve result largely," he continued, "from this fundamental difference between groups, whether national, racial or social. Some are, in the nationalist stage, founded on the principle of each looking after himself. Others have reached the stage of imperialism, or the principle of some looking after others. The highest stage is that of internationalism, in which each looks after all. Western civilization, with its ideals expressed in the League of Nations and in the spirit of cooperation, has organized in the highest stage, but many of its component parts are far behind the fullness of this conception.

"To achieve it we need men with the intelligence of scientists and the imagination and sympathy of poets. America has more hope of producing such men in the future than Europe because of its abundance of natural resources, absence of racial caste and the pioneering spirit have caused flexibility and experimentation, resources upon which the future can draw.

"But Europe also has its contribution to the development of this new type of man which will lead the world to the ideals of cooperation and peace, because this new outlook must grow from old roots of loyalty and affection. A man who lacks roots is disturbing and always dissatisfied, and the roots of each man are in his own land and in his own people. Europe, with its long course of cultural development, will be able to contribute these qualities to the new man.

"Out of a combination of such qualities will develop, the man to whom his country will be great, not for her wealth and power, but for what she has done for the world at large. He will be patriotic, not because his country can win victories in future wars, but because she can serve in the arts of peace. He will desire peace, not as a mere security from foreign trouble, but as opportunity for active coöperation in the advancement of civilized life for common folk.

"The patriotism of war looks backward: the patriotism of peace looks not merely to the past services which one's country has done for the world but to the still greater service which it may give in the future.

"All genuine and unshakable internationalism is based upon and grows out of the affection for one's country. From the deep roots of affections for things familiar may yet grow an established, an overreaching, a flowering and a fruitful peace. And you must be the guardians and the gardeners of that still tender plant."

PRISON SURVEY PROVES LIQUOR'S GUILT IN CRIME

(Continued from Page 1)

shoots only when he is cornered, and then does not always do an effective job. Perhaps that is why those committed for assault with intent to kill seem to fall into the burglar class, so far as their propensity for strong drink is concerned."

Crimes of Alcoholics

The figures upon which Miss Jaffray based her remarks were prepared by a group of experts, including New Jersey State psychiatrists and were carefully checked by a number of eminent authorities. The data bearing upon crime and alcohol are presented in the following table:

CRIMES COMMITTED BY 321 ALCOHOLICS IN NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

Nature of crime	No. com'ted	No. of alc'lics	P.C. alc'lics
Escape	8	5	62.5
Assault and battery	202	79	39.1
Murder	101	23	22.0
Arson and burning	19	4	21.0
Sex crimes	322	48	15.5
Forgery and uttering	54	8	14.8
Embezzlement	28	4	14.3
Manslaughter	60	8	13.3
Breaking, entry and larceny	640	85	13.2
Assault with intent to kill	65	8	12.3
False pretense	55	5	10.0
Burglary and robbery	245	23	9.7
Selling narcotics	41	1	2.9
Violation of prohibition act	7	0	0.0
Desertion	46	0	0.0
Other crimes	100	20	20.0

In commenting upon these figures, Colonel Sears called attention to the fact that none of the seven men committed for violation of the prohibition laws were chronic users of their own wares, while 46.3 per cent of the 41 committed for selling narcotics were drug addicts, although only one was a chronic alcoholic.

"The data show," he said, "that assault and battery convictions disclosed the largest percentage of chronic alcoholics.

"The figures on escapes are too small to warrant drawing any conclusions. While the majority of drug addicts are committed for selling narcotics, the others were sent to prison for crimes of violence, such as breaking and entering, burglary and robbery. Modern psychiatry regards chronic alcoholism and drug addiction as conditions that can be treated, and the national emergency committee is evolving plans for the better care of such cases."

Housing in Prison Farms

Miss Jaffray also explained that the classification of criminals in the light of this and more comprehensive data was extremely important in working out a plan to provide less expensive and more modern housing facilities for those committed to prison. A very large proportion of prisoners can safely be housed in prison farms, as in New Jersey, she declared.

"At least 30 per cent of the men committed to state prisons must be put into steel cell blocks to make certain they do not escape," Miss Jaffray declared. "Experience has shown that many of the others can be housed on farms without walls around them, where they are given healthier work and are treated with a view to rehabilitating them for society. This makes a very great difference in the sort of housing that must be provided to relieve the crowding of prisons. New York State has a large sum to spend on new prison facilities. It is exceedingly important that it spend it wisely.

"The construction of prisons in which each man is placed in a steel cell costs from $6000 to $7000 a prisoner. The construction of the farm type of prison costs about $900 a prisoner. If we are to meet the prison housing problem in an intelligent way we do not wish to spend a lot of money upon prisons constructed according to antiquated methods of handling prisoners."

The national committee on prisons and prison labor is making a study of the New Jersey system and some English systems of housing prisoners with a view to making recommendations for a comprehensive plan for New York State.

MACHINE CALLED AID IN CAUSING LABOR INCREASE

(Continued from Page 1)

Stecker, staff member of the industrial relations counselors of New York City newspapers.

"Not only did the crash in the stock market last fall have practically no effect on current or past stock purchase plans, but offering of stock made since that time has in no way suffered," Miss Stecker continued. "Indeed, so far as can be told from a comparison of companies which previously have offered shares to their employees, the latest offerings have been more successful than any which have gone before."

Another and more challenging test for the employee stock-owning movement than that of the stock decline is at present being applied as a result of a current depression, Miss Stecker declares. Data available indicate that more pressure than ever before is being brought upon employee holders of stock to sell, she added, and some of them are taking this way of improving their economic conditions.

Test Awaits Normal Times

As final appraisal of how well employee stock ownership passes the present crisis must await return of normal industrial conditions, she said, companies which have encouraged their employees to invest in their stock are taking various measures to prevent relinquishment of those shares under economic pressure.

H. R. Bixler of the Union Carbide Company of New York declared on the basis of the survey conducted in 146 major firms with employee stock ownership system, relinquishments were only slightly above what might be experienced in normal times.

H. F. Sedwick, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, traced the rise of the employee stock ownership to a plan sponsored by the Illinois Central Railroad in 1893. By 1920 there were many similar plans, he said, many of which survived the depression of that year.

"Since 1920 the number and importance of employee stock owners has been almost phenomenal," he added, "and the present series of tests through which the movement is passing should do much to search out the weak places in the system and prove whether it is economically and industrially sound."

Further drastic cuts in working hours and days of work each week were declared to offer the most effective solution for unemployment due to labor-saving machinery, in a sectional conference on railroad problems.

Introduction of new locomotives able to dispense with repairs to a greater degree than is the case of present models were said to be on the eve of making several repair shops no longer necessary. As men are in this way thrown out of employment —amounting to more than 4000 in the mechanical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the last four years—it will be increasingly necessary, it was pointed out, to provide a short interval of employment for a large number of workers at high rates of pay.

Problems facing the conference for discussion in its thirteenth meeting were declared by Charles P. Towson, founder, to be the direct outgrowth of an overemphasis upon production at the expense of conservation of man power and resources. Citing the rush for production in steel and other commodities that marked the early years of the twentieth century, Mr. Towson said that this course has brought in its wake the problems of unemployment and industrial readjustment facing the world as never before.

To face these questions squarely and bring into industrial relations saner methods of production than have obtained in the past, was declared to be the aim of the conference.

SAVINGS BANKS WIN MARKET INVESTORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—People who a year ago thought that the stock market was a good place to invest their savings are putting their money away in banks, according to Philip A. Benson, treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, which has just merged its $161,698,706 assets with the $1,500,476 assets of the Navy Savings Bank.

"Ever since the stock market crash we have had a steady upward trend in our number of small accounts," Mr. Benson said. "I take this as a sign of prosperity. The great mass of men are not in the unemployed class and they are saving what money they can."

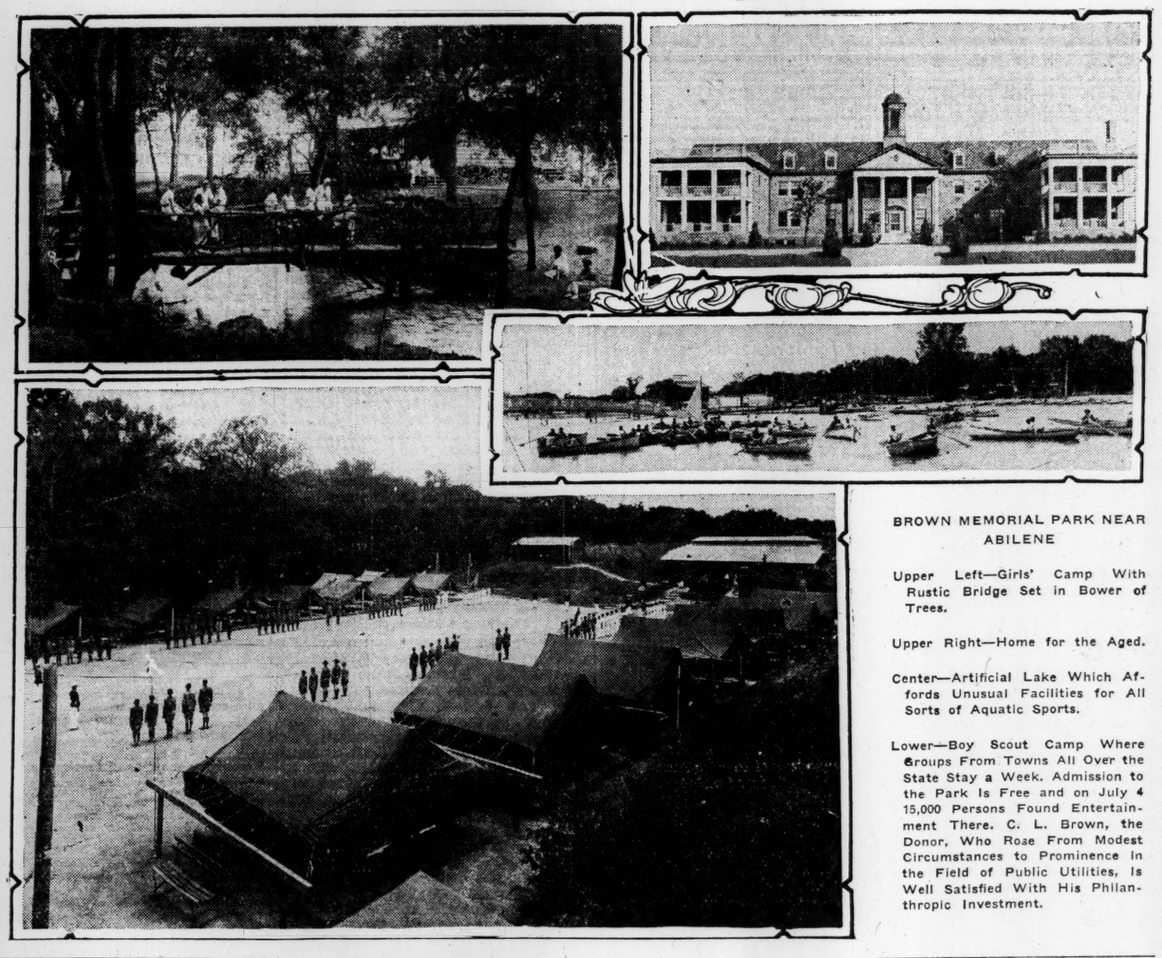
1372 LIQUOR CASES END IN CONVICTIONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—During the 12 months ended June 30, Howard W. Ameli, United States Attorney for the eastern district of New York, obtained 1372 convictions in 2061 prohibition cases according to the official report to the Attorney-General in Washington.

Only 99 persons were acquitted, although charges against 590 were dismissed. There were 163 trials held in the district.

One Man's Benefactions to the People of Kansas



BROWN MEMORIAL PARK NEAR ABILENE

Upper Left—Girls' Camp With Rustic Bridge Set in Bower of Trees.

Upper Right—Home for the Aged.

Center—Artificial Lake Which Affords Unusual Facilities for All Sorts of Aquatic Sports.

Lower—Boy Scout Camp Where Groups From Towns All Over the State Stay a Week. Admission to the Park Is Free and on July 4 15,000 Persons Found Entertainment There. C. L. Brown, the Donor, Who Rose From Modest Circumstances to Prominence in the Field of Public Utilities, Is Well Satisfied With His Philanthropic Investment.

Kansan Views Wealth as Trust and Brings Joy to Thousands

Young and Elderly Share in Memorial to Parents of Industrialist—Playground Affords Unusual Features in Midwest Setting

C. M. HARGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Abilene, Kan.

ANY summer afternoon and evening out in central Kansas, two miles from Abilene, the famed end of the old Texas cattle trail, several hundred motorcars, 2000 to 4000 persons, parents, children and young people gather for entertainment at what is probably the most expansive privately owned playground in the middle West.

A lake 300 yards wide and a mile long, its water pumped from the Smoky Hill River and constantly fresh, is circled by elms and box elders along a winding creek bottom. On the lake are 30 boats, several of them power craft.

Diving boards, white bridges, a sand beach, islets, fountains, a cement sand-bottom shallow pool for the children, even a one-bear zoo, a coast guard to protect the swimmers, water alive with bobbing heads and moving boats are among the attractions.

Then picnic tables in the shade, a complete Boy Scout camp with tents, log council house, parade ground, athletic center and a half dozen cabins for a girls' camp with horses to ride, caretakers, vocational guides, Scout Master—are other units of the project.

Ticket Takers Absent

What seems unusual to the visitor is the absence of ticket takers. Boats are free, admission free. One may rent a bathing suit for 10 cents or buy refreshments at a little store at low prices—that is all. The Scout camp has 80 boys in Scout array. Each group stays a week, then another moves in. They come from towns all over Kansas. The girls' camp a mile away at the other end of the lake has 50 girls similarly changing places weekly. Last year it cost an average of $11 a week to keep each guest.

Each boy or girl pays $5 for the week's care and board and is supposed to have earned it individually. This year 800 boys and 500 girls will enjoy a week's outing—it will cost more than $7500 above their contributions to entertain them.

This is the Brown Memorial Foundation park. To it came in a single day more than 2000 cars from 28 counties and 12 states. In the first 10 days of its opening this year 6600 motorcars entered. On July 4, 15,000 persons came. Nowhere in Kansas are so many persons entertained and nowhere else is everything free—even to two miniature golf courses, a baseball field and tennis courts.

Rose From Modest Start

C. L. Brown never had much chance to play when he was a child. He came from Pennsylvania with his parents, members of the Brethren in Christ Church, known as "River Brethren" in popular vernacular. They lived on a modest farm and finally obtained a water-powered grist mill on the Smoky Hill River.

Out of this mill developed a power plant and finally Mr. Brown became head of a power system that serves 150 towns and villages. He is also head of several telephone companies with a wide expanse of service in Kansas and elsewhere. Incidentally, he has recently bought the telephone system that serves his native Pennsylvania town.

The parents have passed on. The son sought to perpetuate their memory in a monument and the Memorial Foundation is the form of its expression. Establishing it with 250 acres of rich land he developed two ideas—one for youth and one for the elderly.

The park, the Boy Scout camps, the girls' camp are for youth. He invited all northwest and central Kansas to come and enjoy itself. Every possible facility was provided and the express rule is that there shall be no charge for the enjoyment.

A physical director from the city schools spends the summer looking after the children's welfare; employees police the grounds, which are brilliantly lighted around the lake and in the camps and picnic grounds. New roads were built to enable approach in any weather.

That is the play part. "My idea of making good citizens is to begin young," said Mr. Brown. "Healthy, well-directed play is the best way to spend vacation time. I wish I could have 5000 children at the two camps —and maybe we shall some day. Certainly we could fill that limit if we had facilities."

Home for Aged Built

But there is another side to this memorial. Standing on a high ground of the 240-acre estate has been erected a Home for the Aged. It cost $200,000 and is furnished with every comfort, equal in its parlors, lounging rooms, bedrooms, kitchen, and balconies to the equipment of a first-class hotel.

Beautiful paintings from American masters are on the walls, heavy carpets cover the floors, easy chairs are everywhere. It was dedicated last summer by Henry J. Allen, United States Senator, from Kansas.

Here is room for 50 elderly persons who have no homes and who in the view of the head of the Foundation are worthy. Cooks and managers take all the care from the shoulders of the "guests"—as Mr. Brown calls them. Not one of them is called on to pay anything for this service.

They may come or go, there are no rules—it is their home if they desire to stay—and all do so desire. The selection of these guests is made from the neediest cases from central and northwest Kansas, the section which his parents loved and where he has made his career and had his business success.

Orphans' Home Planned

Another building of equal importance is to follow—a home for orphans. For the present he has purchased and fitted up a stone mansion in Abilene, formerly the home of a banker, and in it with nurses and caretakers are about 25 orphan children who are being reared with every convenience and attention of a home. When the new building is completed the number will be increased to 50 or more and a school will be erected to give them an education.

The Foundation does other things. It aids college boys and girls; it contributes to mothers left alone with children who need a home and some assistance to carry on until the family can become self-sustaining. The secretaries, welfare workers and other assistants of the Foundation seek out these needy ones and give them proper care. Altogether there is scattered a great amount of thoughtful care in the community—all a memorial to the parents who have left a record of good works among their neighbors and now expanded by their son's benefactions.

Extensive Welfare Work

Mr. Brown's companies employ about 2000 persons. These enjoy every modern aid in welfare for themselves and their families and it is to this class that the first helpfulness of the Foundation is directed. The boys and girls' camps are from the 125 towns served by his companies; the elderly are from the territory served. But the public is welcome to every feature of the great park, which is one of the middle West's unusual features.

"All my wealth is nothing more than for service," said Mr. Brown, "and outside enough to care for my family reasonably it all goes into this Foundation." A trusteeship with the directorship consisting of the judge of the local court, the superintendent of schools, one minister, two business men is to carry it on. Already he has endowed it with more than $1,000,000 and the income is sufficient to maintain its activities.

It is not the greatest benefaction in the nation, but it is one that fits into the needs of the prairie West, where the public has few of the East's entertainment features for summer. Lakes are rare, bathing beaches almost unknown. To have these provided free for young and old is a boon to thousands and makes for a happiness which gives as much pleasure to its donor as he watches the merry groups as it does to those whom he is seeking to benefit.

Eaton Drew $23,000 From Steel Firms

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—The defense finished its attack on Cyrus S. Eaton's credibility as a witness in the suit against the Youngstown Sheet & Tube-Bethlehem Steel merger on Aug. 27 when Newton D. Baker concluded his cross-examination of the Cleveland financier.

Mr. Eaton was turned back to the plaintiffs for re-direct examination, and one of his first revelations was that he receives a salary of $23,000 a year. Of this sum $18,000 is paid by Otis & Company, in which he is a partner, and $5000 by Sheet & Tube for his services as a member of the executive committee, Mr. Eaton testified.

The cross-examination saw a big batch of defense exhibits introduced into the record, several of them bearing on the defense charge that three members of Mr. Eaton's anti-merger proxy committee were not stockholders of record in Sheet & Tube.

3000-MILE TALKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The Australian telephone and telegraph system, operated by the Commonwealth Postal Department, is being rapidly extended and within a few weeks it will be possible for Sydney people to speak to Perth by direct wire, a distance of more than 3000 miles. A commercial radio telephone service between London and any Australian capital is now in operation, and within a few months the Commonwealth Government intends to establish a similar service between the Island State of Tasmania and the other states of the Commonwealth.

California G.O.P. Nominates Rolph

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, has won the Republican nomination for Governor of California. With about 400 of the 10,238 precincts in the State unaccounted for, Rolph had a lead of 24,000 over Gov. C. C. Young, incumbent, who sought renomination.

Buron Fitts, district attorney of Los Angeles, ran behind Rolph nearly 100,000 votes. For 12 hours after the tabulation of votes in the State began, the race appeared to be between Rolph and Fitts, with the two candidates alternating in the lead. As the count progressed, Fitts dropped to the rear and Governor Young forged into second place, passing Rolph at times dangerously. Milton K. Young, a Democrat, who was put into the Republican race, received about 15,000 votes.

Tallant Tubbs of San Francisco, State Senator, the only candidate who went before the voters on an anti-prohibition platform, ran third on the Republican ticket. Frank F. Merriam of Long Beach and Lieut.-Gov. H. L. Carnehan, both defeated him by substantial majorities. With many precincts still to be heard from, Merriam appeared to have won the nomination.

LOCAL AIRPORT AID IS ENGINEERS' PLAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Engineering Council, public service group of the engineering profession of the United States, in coöperation with the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce, has just undertaken to organize more than 100 local committees to study airports, it was announced here Aug. 26.

Detailed studies of local conditions and practices will be made by these committees, and the finding, it is expected, will serve as a guide to develop all air terminals. The committees will center their activities on the problems peculiar to the area which they represent.

FESS GOING TO MAINE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, plans to go to Portland, Maine, on Sept. 8 to "close the campaign" for the state elections.

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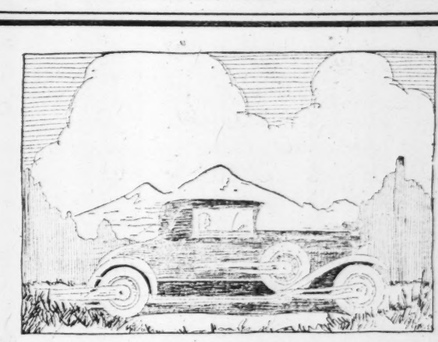

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The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

THE HOME FORUM

In the Poet's Lumber Room

IT INTERESTS me to watch the new poets at work in America. In such an era of reform, the position of innocent onlooker becomes scarcely less than sensational. I am honored, as it were, by being a mere contemporary, in a position to observe so vast an upheaval as we are now engaged in. To be frank, in ages past there have been other revolutionary movements and other white-heated reactions to the accepted poetical tradition, yet none, apparently, so extensive nor so exuberant. None seems, at this distance, to have been so brilliantly barbaric; none to have been so all-embracing as now, when every remote precinct of culture is articulate with song. Poetry—the new poetry—no longer belongs to the highly intensified geographic centers, but to the country at large and is, perhaps, as someone has observed, in national interest second only to baseball.

The new poets, as statistics show, are legion, their ranks increasing from year to year. They are now to be met with in every small community, included among our acquaintances and intimate friends in such numbers as would, no doubt, prove startling if actual count were made. They are all of them, however insignificant, a part of a great, somewhat confusing movement. Thus by their proximity we come to know them as the same humanity as ourselves. Their ways, though baffling, are not wholly beyond our understanding because they are our ways as well; and the smiles that they inspire are, I trust, pardonable, as between friend and friend.

For there is, it must be admitted, much savor of paradox and inconsistency in the poetical mêlée of the last decade. The whole affair has been rather highly tinged with the fervors and faults—readily forgivable, of course—of adolescence. The continual prating of what to do and what not to do, the fashioning of creeds and tenets and kindly warnings, would seem to indicate a self-consciousness and an inexperience unmistakable with maturity. A determined and disciplined sincerity of expression has been somewhat naïvely confused with spontaneity. Absolute freedom of choice in subject and form has been demanded at the price of dogmatism and intolerance. The list might be extended to include other faults equally obvious and equally artless, none of which prove to be more than mildly significant after a thorough consideration. All may be attributed to the vitality and exuberance of youth, to its endless quest for variety and novelty. Even the violent outburst of iconoclasm, which threatened to be so alarming at first, grows amusing and harmless with the years.

As I see it, the time is close at hand when we may smile with the new poets instead of at them. They are growing up, entering upon another phase of their career. There is perhaps no outward confession of the fact; I simply judge as a mother might by the state of their lumber room. Whereas, but a short time ago, all there was confusion and wreckage, now begins to appear a semblance of order. There is evidence of discretion and maturing taste, of an independence that is individual rather than of the herd. I need hardly dwell on the resultant chaos, when the edict went forth in favor of the simple word, the exact word, the smart new word. The lumber room was heaped to overflowing with the discard—the decorative, the poetical, the worn-out, the archaic, as they were termed. Beauty was no defense, origin no plea; if they did not satisfy the new tenet, out they were cast as summarily as old hats and shoes.

Some of us sighed at the time for very pathos—so many favorites, so many old friends, as it were, gone at one bold sweep. Now we may smile—aside, at any rate—to note that there begin to be clandestine visits to the discard. There is a more or less repentant turning over and sorting into piles, to see if by any chance the acts of youth were not too rash, if there are not mistakes that may be rectified. Thee, thou, art, doth, hath, bard, naught, sylvan, erelong, methink, bedight, carking, fairing, steed, lad and all the rest of the tatterdemalions are being stirred and shaken to see if there are any jewels among them. Sometimes there are. In his calmer, more reflective mood the new poet recognizes their true value, holds them to the light, dusts and polishes as need be, to find them worthy of a place in his work. But yesterday I came across Hesperus, the old, old synonym for evening star, in a pretty modern verse. Someone had dared to make use of it, in spite of the prohibition. I was only too willing to agree that it added a rather distinctive touch. Perhaps I should not confess that it brought to me a dainty echo of old times and old singers. "Sweet Phosphor, bring the day" has been entertaining me most delightfully ever since. And I am fondly looking for Philomel among the offerings of the future. But, joking aside, I have seen enough to convince me that neither the poet nor the editor regards the taboo in precisely the same light as he once did. There are signs of change in the lumber room.

With the discarded words and clichés—the professional, the new term for the stereotyped and hackneyed phrases of poesy—there are mingled the old forms and patterns. These, too, are being assorted and reconsidered, taken back into favor. In the very midst of the hue and cry for freedom of expression came the revival of the sonnet. How old, how elaborate, how "imbecile" this pattern is from some points of view, I would need the vocabulary of Mr. Mencken to state. Yet the new poets take to it avidly. In the post-war decade, it has flourished mightily without explanation or apology. Sometimes in the débris still more elaborate, unlogical and reactionary forms are discovered, dusted off and made use of. I can cite the doubter to sestinas and even double sestinas, in volumes of verse which have appeared in the height of the new movement. A farther cry than this from vers libre would be hard to imagine. Needless to say, it is this tendency toward the unexpected that renders the position of onlooker so exciting at the present time.

Another apparent heresy of the age is the return to classical imagery. The edict "to forget the gods of Greece" witnessed a great crashing. Persephone, Daphne, Artemis, Pan and the once splendid company found places in the cluttered lumber room. Now they are being slyly returned to their pedestals. The new and democratic symbols still dominate, it is true, but here and there among the tributes to A Chinese Laundryman, A Mountain Ballad Singer, The Athlete, Dish-Washer, Agitator, Copy-reader, Hired Help is betrayed evidence of veneration for the classic. The Spoon River anthologist and his tribe do not hesitate to celebrate Atlanta, Pan, Clytie, Alma Venus, Zeus, Pegasus, Bellerophon, Achilles, Helen, Sappho, Euterpe quite in the old style; some of them display a weakness for the fabulous unicorn, salamander, phœnix, griffin, centaur and mermaid. There is also a pronounced reversion to Scriptural names and symbols in the work of the new poets. A few years ago it was being lamented rather widely that the coming generation did not know the Bible as it should. This, I believe, is being gainsaid by the contemporary singers in unmistakable terms. I find tributes to Jubal, The Mother of Iscariot, John, Lot, Saul, Magdalene, Stephen, The King, Comrade Jesus—all rather satisfying evidence to the contrary.

F. H.

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Shasta Daisies

Why did you grow so great?
Surely you did not think
That your long ivory petals
Of such impressiveness
Would shame your little sisters
Of the field.
You are royal daisies,
Splendid and important,
I almost hesitate to cut you,
You are such regal flowers,
You are too elegant, too splendid,
For my simple rooms.

Shasta daisies, you are beautiful,
You are the city cousins, perhaps,
Of the gay flowers that
Powder the green fields
Across the way,
But I am a bit in awe of you.
Better than your ivory grandeur,
Are the starry, familiar faces
In the fields.

You are elegant acquaintances,
But the thousands of daisies
That powder the wide fields
Beckon to me eagerly,
I catch a breath of their moist freshness
And know them for dear friends.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Music in Elbasan

The lawyer had been in America. . . . In a land which knows few hobbies, we found that he had one—music; better, the guitar, which harmonized so well with our own tastes that he invited us to his house on more than one occasion.

Elbasan is not yet markedly European. Almost one-fifth of its ten thousand inhabitants are Christians; but one would scarcely be aware of the fact, for many of the Christian women still go veiled, more or less, from old habit. Outside of the bazar the houses are as veiled as the women; high walls, stout doors. . . . But the lawyer had thrown down his wall, his garden was open to the view through a long grille, his flowers bloomed for the pleasure of the passer-by. . . .

At this moment—the end of June—the lawyer's garden was worth the view. It was a blaze of colour. Carnations bloom especially well in the Albanian soil; and such is the native love of flowers, so intertwined are these flowers with their courtesy, that no person would let us leave his house without a posy. It was often odd to see the three of us—Jo, the Dilettante and myself—all flower-laden in the streets. . . .

The lawyer's Europeanization stopped at throwing down his exterior wall. The house—newly built—was Albanian in model, with dwelling rooms on the upper floor and a deep veranda. His reception room was large, white, and refreshingly devoid of furniture. On a small table were several flower vases and a tall, vivid, complex paper bouquet, topped by a paper bird; a white-covered divan was round two walls, and the windows were hung with white Nottingham lace curtains pinkly bebowed. . . .

One special evening he invited us to meet a musical doctor, the head physician of the local hospital. The musical doctor was immensely long and immensely lean, and his manly moustaches in proportion were long and lean also. He had been a surgeon-captain in the Turkish Army. "The best years . . . were spent in Damascus with four musical fellow officers," he exclaimed. "Every evening till midnight we diverted ourselves with music and song." . . .

He played no ordinary instrument, but a big Turkish lute, round-bellied and booming, the first cousin of which you can see in Holbein, Franz Hals or Molenaer. Upon it he thrummed out, with wonderful dexterity, subtle, hurrying Turkish and Arabic rhythms; he beat the gut strings with a slip of eagle's quill and sang with a strange throaty and passionate intensity. . . .

"Ah, your European music," cried the doctor, "it is all as if it were made on a machine. Our Turkish music is . . . always changing, always developing, always different, flexible, elusive." And he was right. Melodically this Turkish music seemed far more varied than our rule-bound European song. . . .

Elbasan was a pleasantly musical town. Beyond was a little park where the gipsies played and where one could sit under the trees, while the gipsy women, with bleached faces, swung their great flowered bloomers in their curiously stilted . . . dances to an orchestration of violin, clarinet, bousouka (lute) and tambourine. In the cafés the youths chanted weird melodies, full of trills and of strange cadences, in wild voices to the sound of their thrummed instruments. Or every four hours the Moslem priests on the minarets cried out in the strangest tones of all, their praises of Allah and reminders to the faithful.

—"Two Vagabonds in Albania," by JAN GORDON and CORA J. GORDON.

The Lake of the Four Cantons

That Sacred Lake withdrawn among the hills,
Its depth of waters flanked as with a wall
Built by the Giant-race before the flood;
Where not a cross or chapel but inspires
Holy delight, lifting our thoughts to God
From God-like men,—men in a barbarous age
That dared assert their birth-right, and displayed
Deeds half-divine, returning good for ill; . . .
Framing a band of small Republics there,
Which still exist, the envy of the world!
Who would not land in each, and tread the ground;
Land where Tell leaped ashore; and climb to drink
Of the three hallowed fountains? He that does,
Comes back the better; and relates at home
That he was met and greeted by a race
Such as he read of in his boyish days;
Such as Miltiades at Marathon
Led, when he chased the Persians to their ships.

There, while the well-known boat is heaving in,
Piled with rude merchandise, or launching forth
Thronged with wild cattle for Italian fairs,
There in the sunshine, 'mid their native snows,
Children, let loose from school, contend to use
The cross-bow of their fathers; and o'er-run
The rocky field where all, in every age
Assembling sit, like one great family,
Forming alliances, enacting laws;
Each cliff and head-land and green promontory
Graven to their eyes with records of the past
That prompt to hero-worship, and excite
Even in the least, the lowliest, as he toils,
A reverence no where else or felt or feigned;
Their chronicler great nature; and the volume
Vast as her works—above, below, around!

—From ROGERS' "Italy."

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Portrait of Two Boys. From a Painting by Joachim von Bülow

Marketing in Bulgaria

It was dusk and there was an autumnal nip in the air as the Sophia-Samacov autobus reached its destination, after nearly three hours of steady ascent. It had been decidedly warm, an Indian summer day, in Sophia, and the mountain air was sweet and invigorating as the passengers descended from the vehicle. The hotel with the pretentious name, which claimed to be the best in town, proved to be even more primitive than anticipated, even by one with a full knowledge of Balkan town accommodations.

But next morning the sun streamed in warmly, a wide band on the bare board floor; and a glimpse out of the little, curtainless window over the street promised a day full of joys, for the country people were coming into town in oxen and water-buffalo drawn carts. It was market day; and nowhere is market day more vital and colorful than in the Balkans.

There the market was arranged about a large cobbled square, lined with little shops catering to the needs and tastes of the peasants. At one side the heavy farm wagons were lined up and the animals tethered. There was a young colt who had trotted along beside his mother since daybreak, and a baby donkey. The great oxen and buffaloes were lying down to rest and chew their cud after the long trek in from the distant villages. A tame stork walked stiffly about among the animals.

In some of the carts women and children were sitting, enjoying the gossip and excitement of the market. One stopped to admire their heavy costumes. The women of the family had brought along all the salable farm products, including pats of fresh butter, cottage cheeses, ducks and hens' eggs in deep baskets, a few chickens, a plump goose or two and perhaps a suckling pig. Some had bunches of herbs or garden flowers in neat little bouquets. As they waited for trade, they chatted and laughed while their nimble fingers were busy with knitting or spinning wool.

Piled on the cobbles were great heaps of watermelons and all varieties of muskmelons. There was an abundance of plums, the first grapes and apples, fresh nuts and the last of the summer's apricots and peaches.

The little shops that bordered the market were fascinating, their open fronts displaying well the stock each merchant carried. They were specialists, these little shopkeepers. There was the shop that sold nothing but bells—bells of every size and of every tone—bells for the sheep and goats, bells for the donkey and for the cows. There was a shop that sold powdered dyes of bright hues in little kegs—dyes for the wool which he buys in the raw and sells in skeins to the women who have no time to spin. There were the shops that sold unpainted woodenware, bowls and mixing spoons of all sizes and many curious kitchen utensils. One saw a shop of baskets,—the whole front covered with big and little ones for every use. Displays of cheap, tawdry jewelry and celluloid trinkets attracted the young folks from the country, as did the machine-made laces and bright calicoes that were replacing the heavy handwoven fabrics. The little open-front restaurants, where everything was cooked in plain view over a charcoal fire, had an Oriental aspect. The shop with copper kettles was also typical of the Levant.

Forming a sort of inner circle were the booths with every sort of garden truck, attractively displayed. The mushroom booths were amazing, as were also the gigantic piles of red and green peppers, so beloved by the Slavs. A pleasant fragrance came from a booth of herbs and spices and vanilla beans, and the many varieties of dried peas and beans made a bright display.

To accentuate the festivity, there was the lemonade vendor, with his gayly decorated jar over his shoulder and his tray of glasses strapped to his girdle in front. And over beyond was a man doing a rushing business with waffles fried in deep, boiling oil. A cobbler, who had no shop at all, had set up his stool in a sheltered corner and was hard at work. The ragged gypsies, who lived permanently about Samacov, circulated among the busy shoppers, offering baskets or begging for pennies.

There was much banter and barter and loud laughter, and a medley of farmyard noises. The people were a fine, sturdy Slav type; yet there was a decided Oriental atmosphere about the scene, and, pottering about, one came upon an abandoned mosque just off the market place which explained it all.

Marketing was over at noon and, creaking and rumbling, the oxen carts started homeward down the long country road, dogs trotting faithfully under the wagons. Turning up a narrow, cobbled street one was assailed by the tempting odor of lamb roasting on a spit and, finding a chair and a table under a pepper tree, one might enjoy a veritable feast of roasted titbits on a skewer, and a melon like a dream come true. There was water like crystal from a mountain source, so cold it could only be sipped at first, though there was no ice tinkling in the glass. And this was the greatest luxury of all, for pure, cold water is not always abundant in the Balkans.

A Portrait

Gray hair? Why, yes, now that one
thought of it. Elderly?—well, you
probably would have thought so. But
spring, perennial spring laughed
out of her clear blue eyes and lilted
in her voice of gentle cheer.
There had been on a certain morning
a secret lurking behind the knowing
smile on her lips, and one learned
it later all unexpectedly as he was
breasting the insistent and none
too kind onslaught of an early
winter wind. He had rounded the
corner where the little newsboy
cried his wares and there she stood
presenting to a reaching, grimy little
hand the proudest, brightest, rud-
diest delicious apple one ever saw.
How her face shone with the joy of
witnessing his delight! Always
thinking of others, she could inva-
riably find the sunny side of any
cloud. She had crept into the hearts
of those who knew her so quietly, so
unobtrusively, that a forced absence
from her post made them look at
each other and comment with con-
cerned surprise.
Time was when she had directed
with smooth skill her own house-
hold, warm with love and comfort.
But did her tender mothering cease
with the passing of this cherished
ownership? No indeed! wider grew
its borders until all the world that
knew her sweet presence felt her
kindly ministrations in one way or
another. Her softly spoken word of
courage touched and lifted the
morale of many a struggler.
Who was this stout-hearted little
gentlewoman, do you ask? She was
the janitress of an office of mighty
emprise in a great and bustling city
in the mid-West.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

TO DESCRIBE the apparently exaggerated pose of a figure in a picture, the term "theatrical" is often used. When analyzed closely it seems possible that the term is an out-of-date description of an out-of-date art and was probably brought into use when the illustrated anecdote and historical event were the vogue. The costume and period piece were the fashion in pictures in an age when finery and flattery, foibles and flourishes, had almost hidden from view the actual nature of things. At that time the function of a picture was akin to that of stage players, namely, to entertain and amuse. With the inevitable decay of artificiality, a new-old art began to send forth its green shoots toward the light, which is seen today in a firmly rooted and healthy growth. No amount of ornament, embroidery or brocade can make a figure breathe and live. There is more of the type, character and quality of an individual reflected in his form than in his dress. Thus we find in modern art a return to fundamentals which are facts more than fancies.

The painting, "Portrait of Two Boys," shows exactly the opposite to that which is called theatrical. The easy, natural and normal pose of these lads is the making of this picture. Dr. Joachim von Bülow's art may be said to follow in the wake of that of the great Edgar Degas, who together with Edouard Manet have set the mark of "naturalness" on modern painting. Almost all of Degas' works are familiar subjects seen at angles which when studied are found to be the natural view of the average person. A ballet girl bending to tie her shoe may at first seem to be distorted in a Degas pastel sketch, but a person of medium stature standing close by the model would see as Degas sees. These two lads lean comfortably over a picture book; the areas of tone of the table, figures and background, and the angles to the picture plane of the book, boys' arms and bodies are all balanced and counterbalanced to advantage making a composition harmonious in line and mass.

Dr. and Mrs. von Bülow, who are German artists, recently held a joint show of their work in their own home in Brussels. This show was favorably reviewed by the Belgian press and supported by well-known Belgians who not long ago were known for their anti-German leanings. This gesture, although small, was a graceful and brotherly one, and is significant of that greater move taking place toward a better German-Belgian understanding.

Dr. von Bülow first became known as a German newspaper correspondent. He turned his attentions to painting later and now in sculpture he has found his favorite medium of expression. Among his distinguished sitters appears Fritz Kreisler of whom a very successful portrait bust has been produced.

Acacia

Light-leaved acacias, by the door,
Stood up in balmy air,
Clusters of blossomed moonlight bore,
And breathed a perfume rare.

—GEORGE MACDONALD, in "Song of the Spring Nights."

Ever Present Opportunity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the commonest beliefs entertained by mankind pertaining to success is that opportunity is limited. A common saying is that opportunity knocks at the door but once. Shakespeare, modifying the thought slightly, puts these words into the mouth of Brutus:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on
to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Through their acceptance of this limiting belief, millions of persons live in a state of fear that they have lost their opportunity. As a result of accepting the conclusion that the golden occasion has slipped by, in numerous instances they have gone down to failure. Furthermore, they may have regarded as foolish and visionary idealists, deliberately evading or ignorant of the supposedly stubborn facts of daily experience, those who have dared to challenge this strongly intrenched superstition.

Christian Science, as given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," brings to humanity the true concept, namely, that opportunity is ever present and that man is constantly under its beneficent law. In this, as in many other directions, Christian Science breaks down the limiting superstitions that have for so long hampered humanity and prevented men from demonstrating the spiritual dominion which, in the first chapter of Genesis, is unequivocally declared to be man's birthright and divine heritage, dominion which was strikingly made manifest by Christ Jesus.

Christian Science presents no impractical idealism in its teaching that, since God is Mind, Truth, Love, and since man is created in His image and likeness, man must reflect the infinite intelligence wherewith to succeed in all righteous endeavors. Indeed, as these great truths are accepted in their full significance, it must follow that not alone is one entitled to success in the highest sense of the word, but one is enabled to manifest harmony in every phase of his experience. With the realization of this true state of existence, obviously the beliefs previously entertained respecting limited or lost opportunities are seen to be sheer fiction, without real basis, truth, or power. Understanding this, one finds himself relieved of the harassing fear which in the past has clouded thought and crippled endeavor. Innumerable individuals have thus been enabled to demonstrate their freedom from the many obstructing beliefs that have so long held them in fear of the suppositious power of evil. Christian Science teaches the nothingness, the unreality, of evil. Evil, not being created by God, possesses no true entity. Jesus conveyed this same thought about evil when he said: "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

It is from the definite basis of proof that Christian Science presents its good news of freedom to humanity. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 98 of Science and Health, "Beyond the frail premises of human beliefs, above the loosening grasp of creeds, the demonstration of Christian Mind-healing stands a revealed and practical Science." The world demands demonstration as a test of the truth in other phases of progress; and in a logical manner the author of this book has pointed out that such must also be the criterion in the case of genuine religion.

What a weight is lifted from the consciousness of one laboring under the belief of limitation of opportunity as he grasps and applies this revelation of man's at-one-ment with the law of God, ever present good! At once it may be recognized that there is no reason for fearing that success must ever elude pursuit. Instead, a sense of true freedom will be realized, and a liberation of effort probably lost sight of in the former hopeless state of thought engendered by the belief of limited opportunities. It is not long, after the earnest study of Christian Science is commenced, before one discovers that his real work is the demonstration of the spiritual qualities of true being, and that, to this end, as Mrs. Eddy points out in her sermon entitled "Christian Healing" (p. 19), God "affords him fresh opportunities every hour."

Under the Lime

Wearing her necklaces
Ruby and jade,
No winter effaces
Or æons fade,

Autumn, her palette blurred
Impartially,
Flits, like a roving bird
From tree to tree

Working a swift wonder.
I, with a rhyme,
Tread softly after her
Under the lime.

Scattered about my feet
The lime's largesse,
Robes garden lawn replete
With gold impress;

Droops low each leafy bough
Over my head,
Hope is a princess now,
So exalted;

Swiftly her thoughts in rank
Rise rapturously,
Higher than topmost branch
Of that great tree.

O! in Thine autumn, Lord,
Turn, by Thy rays,
Every ascending word
To golden praise.

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU.

Thresholds

Lingering watchfully along the open road, I read much of the experience of my neighbors, human and other, written on their doorways. The bank-swallows, with their fascinating thresholds in the sand cliff near-by; the orioles, with their safe, high thresholds of silken thread; the squirrel, whose doorway is a hole in a decayed chestnut; the woodchuck, into whose house I almost stepped, uninvited, are of undying interest. I know an old frog who lives down by a bend in the river, a philosopher, a friendly Diogenes, crooning and booming from his damp and charming residence sheltered by leaves and lily-pads. His surprised and scolding protest the other night when a canoe, gliding too near, violated the sanctity of his watery threshold, roused sympathy of full understanding in me. We are not so far as we think from the stages of unobtrusive living that go on in meadow and wayside. The wood near us is one great threshold of innumerable homes that suggest a hundred points of contact with our own; through the silence bright, brave eyes watch the intruder from beyond the guarded doorways. I feel my pride in house-building put to shame by these little houses, often stronghold and larder in one, hidden with wise cunning, and showing a tender and secret wisdom shut from me.

I like to watch, too, people at their doorways: the white-headed carpenter who sits on the front step of his little brown house by the aqueduct; the bent old woman at the edge of the wood who banks her tiny habitation with leaves when winter comes her way; the "spinsters and knitters in the sun," on their old-fashioned porches in the old-fashioned villages near-by. . . . Certain doors wear always an expression of the wisdom that reigns within. One is that of the village cobbler, who sits forever at work in his tiny shop, among his many lasts, pieces of leather with pungent smell, shoemaker's wax, awls, needles, and innumerable instruments whose names I do not know. He mends holes, puts on rubber heels, and performs other cunning deeds, for his is the ancient and honorable task of fitting the human pilgrim for the endless way, and he does it well, being of incorruptible honesty. . . . I am sometimes tempted to cut holes in my shoes that I may have excuse for going down to watch the cobbler. He has solved the labor problem by laboring all the hours of daylight; at night the uncurtained window shows him often busy by candle-light, his head bent in the fashion belonging only to those who take absorbing interest in their tasks. I have never succeeded in getting him to utter a single sentence about anything but shoes, but watching his busy, silent toil, I feel in the presence of one who Knows.—MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "Familiar Ways."

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MARKET HAS PRE-HOLIDAY APPEARANCE

Bullish Operations Check Early Decline—Heavy at the Close

NEW YORK (AP)—Speculative Wall Street was distracted by the approach of the triple week-end holiday today, and the course of stock prices fluttered vaguely in slack and apathetic trading, although the market maintained a firm undertone.

Traders both short and long of stocks were anxious to close out, and between traders rarely wait until the last day. Furthermore, many were anxious to leave town tonight, letting the market take care of itself tomorrow.

The market was inclined to heaviness at the close, after fluctuating uncertainly during the day. Total sales fell short of 1,500,000 shares. Several of the merchandise shares and specialties, however, closed higher, and few losses in important shares, such as U. S. Steel, Radio, Westinghouse Electric and American Can, exceeded a point. Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, May Department Stores, and Spiegel May Stern gained 2 points or so, and Best and Macy were firm, reflecting more optimistic retail trade reports.

Goodyear was a weak spot, dropping nearly 5 points to the lowest in two years. Atlantic Coast Line sold off about 2 to the lowest since 1924, and International Telephone sagged more than a point to the lowest price ever reached by the present stock.

Long-scale operators had to absorb considerable profit-taking. Further bear prodding against suspected weak spots was in evidence. Although price movements in the main merely represented efforts of floor traders to kill time, there was decided inclination to keep the list steady to firm to prevent any damage to the foundation of the better market that is widely expected after Labor Day.

Business News Cheerful

Business and trade news was meager, but the more cheerful vein was maintained. Many traders were inclined to accept the slight improvement indicated with conservatism. One broker compared the market's response earlier in the week to that of "a starving man who translates a moldy biscuit into a planked steak."

Money continued plentiful, with call loans abundantly offered at 2 per cent. Some bankers felt that eagerness to employ funds over the holiday might balance withdrawals for holiday currency requirement and prevent any appreciable firmness in call money.

The low rates obtainable in the money market appeared to be leading to increasing investment of funds in dividend-paying stocks, particularly some of the best grade rails. Several preferred stocks were strong. Such a flow of investment funds into the bond market as has appeared during the last several days usually flow over into prime stocks.

The copper stocks were sold in some volume for a time, several reaching the lowest levels in considerably more than a year. This proved not particularly unsettling, however, and pools which have been marking time for weeks appeared to be endeavoring to call attention to their favorites in preparation for post-holiday activity.

Business and trade reports indicated that both retail and wholesale trade were showing some pickup. Electric power consumption as reported for the third week of the month showed a slight gain over the previous week

Bond Trading Dull

The approach of the extended week-end found buying interest in the bond market somewhat diminished.

Trading was dull in comparison with the two previous sessions, and an irregular trend was in evidence, although recessions were limited to small fractions, and highest grade investment issues held firm in light trading.

The strength manifested by the bond market this month has carried the price level within a short distance of the peak reached in the spring of 1928.

Domestic bonds moved very quietly, and many issues on the active list were little changed from the previous session. Others were in supply about ¼ lower. Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Pacific first 4s, Union Pacific first 4s, all legal issues, Great Northern 4½s, Nickel Plate debenture 4s were among the rails in demand. Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Paul 5s of 1975, Canadian National Railways 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and 5s sold slightly lower. Wabash 5½s and M. K. T. 5s were weak. Washington Terminal 4s, infrequently traded, advanced 3 points to a new year's high. Postal Telegraph 5s was a strong utility issue. International Telephone 5s were active and firm.

Activity in stock privilege issues ebbed, and prices held steady to firm. St. Paul adjustment 5s were in demand and advanced. International Telephone 4½s sagged. Warner Brothers 6s continued to recover ground lost on their recent decline.

Among issues carrying warrants, Transcontinental Oil 6½s, selling slightly under the year's peak price, was a strong feature.

European issues were steady and dull. Japanese bonds were in demand. Peru 6s of 1960 continued to gain.

U. S. Governments held firm in light trading.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	August 22	August 15
Gold	47,194,000	46,952,000
Sight balances abroad	6,805,000	7,055,000
Neg bills bght abroad	13,775,000	18,743,000
Comm'l bills, France	5,121,000	5,187,000
Adv against securities	2,737,000	2,751,000
Negbds & sink fund	5,304,000	5,304,000
Circulation	72,016,000	72,678,000
Tot cred cur accts	17,854,000	17,327,000
Treasury	4,734,000	4,490,000
Sinking fund	5,441,000	5,526,000
Private	7,319,000	7,018,000
Total sight liabilities	89,830,000	90,006,000
Ratio	52.51%	52.17%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

COTTON TRADING QUIET

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in cotton was comparatively quiet today with an early decline under selling promoted by easier Liverpool cables, followed by rallies on covering in the absence of any material increase in offerings from the South. After a drop of 11.31 under the early pressure, October rallied to 11.45 or 3 points higher.

ARNOLD PRINT WORKS PROFIT

Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass., reports for the year ended June 30, 1930, net profit after charges, of $443,855, compared with $561,748 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, and $412,123 and $367,548 in the 1928 and 1927 calendar years, respectively. Earnings for the year ended June 30, 1930, after allowing for 7 per cent dividends on $2,149,200 preferred stocks, were equal to $2.98 a share on 100,000 no-par common shares.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.28	Aug.27
37⅞	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	300	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26½
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	27	27	27	..
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumley	400	11¼	10	11¼	10
41½	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	23
156⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1600	124	123	123	124⅝
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	16¾	16⅝	16¾	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1	1	1	1⅛
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	500	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅛
35⅞	18	..	Alleghany	300	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	21½
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1400	268½	267	268	268¼
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1600	55¼	54½	54½	54⅞
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	24	23¾	23¾	24
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	1400	5½	5½	5½	5½
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	33¾	33¼	33¼	34⅞
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	400	34⅞	34¼	34¼	35
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	900	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	13700	131¼	129¾	130¾	130¾
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	46	45	46	45
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	54	54	54	..
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	400	97	96⅜	97	..
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	14	13	14	13⅜
30⅞	15	2	Am En Til	400	17⅜	17½	17⅝	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	37¼	36½	36¾	37
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	9500	77⅜	74¾	75½	76
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	99	99	99	..
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
7	3⅛	..	Am Hide	500	3	3	3	..
34⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	200	32	32	32	32
55⅞	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	500	33⅜	31⅞	32½	34⅞
105	40	..	Am Linseed	400	42¾	42	42¼	..
14½	6	4m	Am Mscr & Met	700	9	7½	8⅛	7
51½	28¾	1½	Am Metals	200	30	30	30	30
119⅞	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	500	84½	84	84	84
107	67	6	Am P & L	400	103½	102¾	103½	103
88¾	80	5	Am &L pf st	400	86¼	86¼	86¼	86⅛
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1000	26⅜	26¼	26⅛	27
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	18	18	18	18
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	54⅞	53½	54¼	53¾
677⅜	521½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	633¼	633¼	633¼	633¼
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	200	101	101	101	101⅛
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	500	68⅞	68	68⅝	68⅞
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
27½	16	5	Am T&S Cab	100	19	19	19	..
55½	42	2	Am Stores	200	44	44	44	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	38½	38½	38½	..
116	110½	7	Am Stl pf	100	113½	113½	113½	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&Tel	9400	214⅞	214	214	214⅝
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	1400	91⅜	90½	91	91½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	900	27¼	27	27¼	27½
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	4500	45¼	44¼	44½	45⅜
37½	18	1½	Andes Cop	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	21¼	20⅞	21	20⅝
82⅞	73¼	7	Armour D pf	400	75	74½	74½	75¾
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
50⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1200	34⅞	33½	34¾	34½
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	106	106	106	106
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	200	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	100	71	71	71	72⅛
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	700	112	107¾	110	113½
7	3⅜	..	Austin N	200	3½	3½	3½	..
10⅜	2	..	Austin Sales	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	72½	70⅜	71⅜	71⅛
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	5500	6⅛	5¾	6	6¼

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1600	31⅛	29½	31⅛	29¾
122⅜	96¼	7	Balt & O	300	100	99¾	100	99¾
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	400	76¾	74¼	76¾	74¼
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	30	113	112½	113	..
71⅛	25⅝	..	Barnet	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	500	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	84½	83¼	83½	84½
63⅜	21⅝	..	Belding H	200	4	4	4	3¾
575⅜	275⅛	2	Bendix	2400	315⅜	311¼	311¼	317⅛
561	311⅜	2	Best & Co	400	48	46¾	47⅜	46¼
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	3400	83¾	82	82¾	82⅞
69	24	3	Bohn Alum	400	26	25½	26	26
90⅜	60⅛	3§	Borden	1600	77½	76⅞	77¼	76⅜
25⅞	12¼	..	Briggs	200	20½	19⅜	19⅞	20¾
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	200	19	18⅝	18⅞	19
43	13⅜	2½	*Bucy cv pf	200	36⅜	36½	36½	36½
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
14⅜	6⅛	..	Budd Wheel	100	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
74	20⅞	1.60	Bullard	200	30	27¾	29½	29½
110⅛	90	8	Burns Br A	200	100	99⅞	100	100
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	400	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	22¼
100	89¼	..	Burns Br pf	30	94	94	94	..
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	36	36	36	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	107	107	107	106
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
5¼	1½	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1¾
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
112⅝	60⅛	..	Byers	2400	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	74⅛

—C—

2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	..
30	17	2	Campbell	200	18	18	18	..
89⅞	46⅜	..	Calu & Ariz	6400	49¼	47¾	48½	49¾
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	400	15⅝	13¼	14¼	13⅝
58⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	600	65	64¼	64¼	65
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1900	176⅜	177⅛	178	177
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	2600	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝	43⅞
302¾	150	6	Case Thresh	500	192	188¼	190	192
132	115	7	Case Th pf	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	800	54⅞	54	54½	54½
60	9	..	Celotex	1000	14⅞	14⅜	14½	13¾
65⅞	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	700	44⅜	43½	43½	44½
67⅞	19⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	800	22¼	21½	22¼	..
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½
10	3⅛	..	Chi & Alton	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
16⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
477⅜	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2600	47⅞	47½	47⅞	47⅜
173¾	81½	..	Chi Gt West	1000	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
72¾	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	800	38	37¾	37¾	36⅞
26⅞	12½	..	Chi M&SP	900	14⅜	13⅞	13¾	14½
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	22⅜	21¾	22¼	21¾
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	400	70¾	70	70	70⅛
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅞
125⅜	90	7	Chi R I & P	500	86⅞	85⅛	85¾	85¾
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	..
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	30	25½	25½	25½	..
67⅜	48	2.40	Childs	4500	57¼	54	56¼	53½
32	24	3	Chrysler	300	28⅛	27¾	28	28¼
49	38	3.60	§City Ice	200	43½	40	40	..
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	400	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6¼
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	300	14	14	14	14⅛
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	800	177	176½	176½	177
35⅜	14⅜	..	Collins&A	100	22	22	22	22
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	900	50⅜	49½	50¼	51½
135	124	8	Colo F&I pf	10	135½	135½	135½	131⅝
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	4200	61¼	59½	61	60⅝
199	108	6§	Col Carbon	200	140	140	140	140½
373⅜	121⅜	3§	Col Graph	24000	16½	15¾	16⅛	15½
40⅜	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	25	25	25	25⅛
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	40	91¾	91¾	91¾	90½
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	300	37¾	37½	37½	37½
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	35	35	35	36
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	2400	26½	25⅞	26¼	26⅜
20¼	10⅝	60	Commonwth So	4000	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
106¾	99	6	Commwlth pf	400	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1600	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
27⅜	15⅞	2	Con Film	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	6000	106¾	106	106⅜	107
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103½	103¼	103½	103¼
22½	11⅜	1.20	Consol Ret A	100	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15⅜
6½	3¾	..	Consolidee B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	24¾	24¼	24½	24⅜
7	3¾	..	Cont Bak B	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1400	56¾	56¼	56⅝	56⅜
77⅞	50	2.40	Cont Ins	100	56	56	56	..
87¼	43½	..	Cont Motors	300	37⅜	33⅜	33¾	37⅜
30½	18¾	..	Cont Oil	1400	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	600	20¼	20¼	20½	20¾
111⅜	83⅛	3§	Corn Prod	2200	94⅝	93½	93½	93⅝
33	15½	..	Coty	400	17½	17	17¼	17⅜
35⅜	22½	2§	Cream of Wheat	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	16	16	16	14
98½	92	7	Crown W I pf	40	92½	92½	92½	..
93⅜	70½	5§	Crucible	100	75½	75½	75½	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	30	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109¼
9	4	..	Cub Am S	200	4	4	4	4
48	38⅛	4	Cuban Am	100	40	40	40	40
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	100	112	112	112	112
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	6800	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	3600	8⅞	8	8	8⅞
120	110	9	Curtis Nom 7%	30	109	109	109	..
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	2600	62¾	60¼	61¾	60

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
181	146	9	*Del & Hud	200	170	166	170	166
153	110¼	6	Del Lack&W	600	114¾	114	114	114
89	45	..	Denv&RG pf	100	56	56	56	55
248⅜	139	8	Diamond M	200	241¼	241	241¼	244½
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	8	7⅞	8	..
145¼	95¾	4	*Dupont	3500	116⅞	115⅜	113⅜	117⅜
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	119	118¾	118¾	120
105	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	105	105	105	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	2600	219⅜	217½	218¾	219¾
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	100	23⅛	23	23	23⅞
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1200	69¾	68	69	69⅜
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	15300	72½	71⅛	72⅛	72¾
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	400	110	110	110	110
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6 pf	100	99½	99⅜	99½	99⅛
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	67⅞	67⅜	67½	67
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	100	39½	39⅛	39⅛	39½
30¾	6½	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	12½	12½	12½	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	200	38	38	38	..
38	25½	..	Fed Dept S	200	28	28	28	..
12¼	7⅛	..	Fed Motor T	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅛
99	92	6½	Filene pf	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
33¾	19⅜	1.60	Firestone	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	400	73½	73	73	73
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
21	5½	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	400	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞
21⅜	6½	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
102½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	11000	92¾	90⅞	92	92⅞
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	33	32⅛	33	32½
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	900	47⅞	46½	47⅜	48
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	500	43	42¾	42¾	43

—G—

7¾	2	..	Gardner M	100	2	2	2	2
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	700	8½	8¼	8½	8¾
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	400	86⅛	85½	86⅛	86⅛
71⅛	38⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	1100	39½	38¾	39	39⅛
125	100	8	Gen Bak pf	30	111	111	111	110
38⅛	14¼	2	Gen Bronze	500	21½	19	21	19⅜
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	15	15	15	..
95⅜	60⅛	6	Gen Elec	55600	73½	71⅝	73	72⅛
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	5000	57⅝	57⅛	57½	57¼
106½	77¼	6	Gen Ry Pwr pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	1000	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8⅞
59⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	200	91⅜	91	91⅜	91
97¾	92⅜	5	Gen Pow pf	700	97⅞	97½	97⅞	97⅞
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	12500	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
21¾	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad	1600	10⅛	10	10	10
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	7000	34⅝	33½	34⅛	34⅜
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
19⅜	10½	..	Gen Realty	100	11	11	11	11¼
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	200	74¾	73¾	74¾	74½
106½	68	5§	Gillette	3000	67¾	65½	67⅜	67⅜
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	600	11¾	10¾	11⅜	11⅜
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	200	68⅜	68⅜	68⅝	..
38	14⅜	2	Glidden	200	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
9	7⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	8¼	8	8	8¼
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	600	42	41¾	41⅞	41¾
110¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	100	110	110	110	..
118¼	101	..	Gold & Stock	20	115½	115½	115½	..
58½	21	4	Goodrich	200	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	1000	85	85	85	..
66⅞	54	5	Goodyear	6700	56⅜	52¾	54⅜	57½
102¾	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	94	93⅞	94	94
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	200	6	5½	6	6⅛
50⅜	10	8	Grand Cent	200	23	23½	23½	..
52	20	..	Grant Silver	400	38	36¼	36¼	36
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	15¾	15⅜	15¾	16
50⅞	32	4	Granby Con	100	33	33	33	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32⅝
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	300	79½	78	78	76¼
23⅞	18	3.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	20⅞	20⅜	20½	21
24½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17½
26	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	2500	14½	14¼	14⅜	14½

—H—

23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	2400	16⅜	15½	16⅜	16⅜
47½	42	1.80	Hamiltn W pf	100	42	42	42	..
98	85	7	Hanna Ipf	10	91	91	91	91

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.28	Aug.27
20	7⅝	..	Hartman B	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	400	7¼	7	7	7¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	1300	97¼	96½	96½	98½
108¾	83½	4	Hershey pf	200	101½	101	101	101¼
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	200	107¾	107½	107¾	..
25¼	11½	..	Hoe & Co	200	12	11½	11½	..
41¾	26¼	2½§	Holland F	2100	34¼	33½	34¼	34⅛
80	72	6§	Homestake	100	78	78	78	..
29	8¼	1.20	Houdaille B	12000	9⅜	8¼	8½	9½
117⅝	52¼	1.00	Houston Oil	12100	78¾	76⅛	76	79¾
41⅞	25¼	4§	Howe Sound	700	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29
62⅞	25⅜	3	Hudson Mot	400	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	30¾
26⅜	12¼	2§	Hupp Motors	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛

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BUSINESS IN DOMINION IS RATHER QUIET

Quickening of Activity in Course of Month or Two Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — Business throughout Canada during the last week has been comparatively quiet. This condition, however, is characteristic of former late midsummer periods and economic observers in the principal trading centers predict a quickening of activity during the next month or two.

As uncertainty with regard to the new crops is dissipated gradually by each succeeding report, as consumption and production approach adjustment, and as some signs of industrial improvement begin to appear in the United States, the situation with regard to business in Canada is becoming clearer.

Manufacturing generally continues below normal, seasonal business in the textile mills and clothing factories being especially affected. The automotive trade reports an improvement in sales of medium-priced lines and accessories.

Shoe factories are very busy, but competition in this and other leather manufactures is unusually keen. Orders for transportation equipment are characterized as fair for this time of the year, and locomotive plants are working on comparatively limited production.

Fall Preparations

Preparations for fall business are under way and becoming more evident in hardware sales. Although summer lines still occupy the prominent display spaces, booked orders for fall goods are being shipped by wholesalers to the trade. Harvest requirements, including tools, binder twine, rope and machinery repairs, are selling widely in rural communities. Farmers throughout the Dominion are apparently expecting a good crop yield.

Despite the losses in the drought-stricken areas in the south and the toll which rust has taken in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, the indications now point to an average crop. in the province of Manitoba harvesting is general and should be in full swing in Alberta and Saskatchewan in a few days.

In Ontario, while some sections are suffering severely from drought, the weather has been favorable for harvesting, which is well advanced. In Quebec a good average crop of barley and oats is expected. In the Maritime Proivnces indications are that the crop of oats will be above the average.

The industrial outlook in Western Canada is particularly promising. While trading conditions in that section of the country during the early summer months were not as active as at one time anticipated, there is distinct activity in projects relating to commercial enterprises of major importance.

Pipe Line Plans

One of the most interesting perhaps is the revival of the proposals to pipe natural gas from the Alberta field to the principal cities of Saskatchewan, and several plans are now under consideration involving a pipe line for some 350 to 400 miles to Moose Jaw, and thence to Regina with a branch projected to Saskatoon.

Another project, which will affect the city of Prince Albert, to which the Canadian Pacific Railway is expected to be operating a line before the end of the year is the proposed development of hydropower at Horse Shoe Bend on the North Saskatchewan River. Private interests have entered into negotiations with the provincial Government, and an early announcement is expected with regard to the project.

In British Columbia, the proposals which started 10 years ago to erect a steel plant and develop the iron ore deposits on Texada Island, are again active, with prospects of development within a reasonable period of time. The cost of this proposed development has been estimated at close to $23,000,000. There is also the new power project on the Pend Oreille River, a start on which will probably be made early next year.

An indication of industrial progress is found in the report of electricity output for the first half of the year. The production from central electric stations during the first six months gained by approximately one-third of a billion killowatt hours, when compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The ouput of central electric stations in the Dominion is now running at the rate of about 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

Car Loadings Increase

Reflecting the improved situation in regard to wheat exports, the car loadings on Canadian railways during the week ended Aug. 9, totaled 61,272 cars, as compared with 58,075 cars in the preceding week, a gain of 3197 cars. The loadings of grain and grain products show a very appreciable increase over those for the corresponding week of last year.

Production of newsprint for the month of July showed a decrease of slightly more than 8000 tons compared with the month of June. The Canadian mills have produced 40,002 tons less in the first seven months of 1930 than in the like period of 1929.

A report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that production of iron and steel and their manufactures in Canada was valued at $732,390,039 in 1929. This total was 20 per cent above the corresponding figure $609,632,999 for 1928 and exceeded in value the output for any previous year except 1918.

Plants in the iron and steel industry are classified in 13 industrial groups, arranged according to the principal products made. Twelve of these groups showed higher values in 1929 than in the previous year. The outstanding gain was in the railway rolling stock industry, with a production valued at $126,382,788, as compared with $73,422,057 in 1928. The automobile industry advanced $15,000,000 to $177,315,593, and the auto parts group showed a gain of more than $16,000,000 to $39,465,444.

Trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week saw a continuation of the trend to lower levels that has persisted, with a few intermissions, since June. With the exception of a few minor rallying movements, the trends were generally weak.

OMITS DIVIDEND

Directors of the Ontario Manufacturing Company of Muncie, Ind., manufacturers of silverware and cutlery, have omitted the quarterly dividend on the common due at this time. Three months ago the rate was reduced to 50 cents quarterly from 75 cents.

SCRAP UP AT PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH — Substantial tonnages of heavy melting steel scrap have been sold here at $15.75 and $16, the latter figure representing an advance of 25 cents a ton.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅝	100
Alleghany 5s rct	95½	95⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am For Pow 5s	90	90
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76	76
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	101	101
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161½	161½
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	105½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¾	92¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	129	129
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	59⅞	59⅞
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¾
B&O 4½s cv	100½	100½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106⅜	106⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	91⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Bell Tel of Pac 5s '60 C	110¼	110¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68	99½	99½
Can North 4½s	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	90⅜	90⅜
Can Pacific 6s '54	103⅝	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	109½	109⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	71½	71½
Chi G West 4s '59	73¼	73
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	103½	103½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51½	50¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84¾	84½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¾	100¾
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	91⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100⅞	100⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102⅜	102⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅝	109⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	69	68½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73	73
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅜	96½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	91⅞	91⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	63	63
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102½	102½
Erie 5s '67	93⅛	93⅛
Erie gen lien	83	83
Erie gen 7½s	92⅞	92⅞
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	95	95
Goodyear 5s '57	95	93
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¾	111¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112⅛	111⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83½	83½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	101
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102⅝
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97½	97½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100½
InterRap Tran 5s sta '66	67⅜	66¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88⅞	88⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85	85
Int Paper 6s '55	86¾	86¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91½	91½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	108¼	107⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	96¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Keith 6s '46	81½	81½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	93⅜	93⅜
Louis Ark 5s	84	84
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	50¼	50¼
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102¼	102¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80¼	80
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107¾	107¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99¾	99¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	21½	21½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¼	100¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	108¼	108¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	102¼	102¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96	96
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅞	111⅞
Ohio Air Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102¾
Park-Lex Leashold 6½s '53	80	80
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	100
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	49¼	49¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	98	98
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103⅝	103
Penn RR 5s '64	104⅞	104⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅛	109¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88½	88½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101⅜	101⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99¾	99¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110¼	110¼
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	102	101¼
Port Rq Lt & P 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	104½	104½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	106
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¾	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99⅛	99⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98¾	98¾
Revere Mass 6s	104⅛	104⅛
StL & SF 4½s '78	93⅛	92⅞
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90⅛	90⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96⅜	96
Seaboard All con 6s '45	50½	50½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97½	97¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88⅛	88⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅛	103⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104
Sinclair Pru 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅜	96¼
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100⅛
So Pac Coast A 4½s '77	101	100⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89¼
So Ry con 5s '94	110¾	110¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	115⅜	115⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	121⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104⅛
Swift & Co 4½s '51	99¾	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	92⅜	92⅜
Texar Corp 5s '44	103½	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	50
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	32½
Trans Cont Oil 5½s '38 ww	110	110
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅜	99⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92½
US Rubber 5s '47	82⅝	82⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84½	84
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	35	35
Va Ry 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Wabash 4½s '78	94½	94½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅝	103⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	104⅛	104⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s	90	89½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¾	104¾
West a Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	92¾	92¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	86¾	86¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	101⅞
Western Un 5s '51	104½	104½
Western Un 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	92¾	92¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅜	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104½	104¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug28	Aug27
3½s '47	100.29	100.29	100.29	110.29	100.31
1st 4¼s '47	102.1	102.4	102.1	102.4	102.1
4th 4¼s '38	102.29	102.29	102.27	102.27	102.27
US 4¼s '52	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86¼	86¼
Argentine 5½s '62	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98⅝
Australia 4½s '57	81¼	81⅛
Australia 5s '55	89⅛	89⅛
Australia 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Bavaria 6½s '45	96¼	96¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105⅛	105⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅝	114⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6s '58	90½	90½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	90¼	90¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	66½	66½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	89	89
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	88¾	88¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76¼	75¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¾	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100	100
Brisbane 5s '57	81¼	81¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85½	85
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86	86
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98½	98½
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91½	90½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	91⅞	91⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96½	96½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93	93
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	69	68
Czechoslovak 8s (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
eDnmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
eDutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅜	100⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	94¾	94¾
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Duke Power 5s '66	105⅞	105⅞
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
French Nat SS 7s '40	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	120	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125⅛
German 7s '49	105⅝	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89⅝	89⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s JJuly '60	82⅛	82⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	104	104
Germ Cen Elec 7s '45	104	104
Greek 7s '64	100¾	100¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	100
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅛	96⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	84⅞	84⅞
Karstadt 6s '42	74¼	74¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97⅝	97⅜
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅜
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	69½	69½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	92	92
New South Wales 5s '58	85¼	85¼
Norway (King) 5s 63	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¼	105
Norway (King) 8s '52	102½	102½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91½	91⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98½	98¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '663	94⅜	94⅜
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105⅜	105⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	103¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	75¼	75¼
Peru 6s '60	64	63½
Peru 6s '61	63¾	63¾
Peru 7s '59	85¼	85
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	100½	100½
Poland 6s '40	74	74
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84
Poland 8s '50	94½	94½
Roumania 7s	82¼	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	97½	97⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	99½	99½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	69½	69
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76	75¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	94½	94¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92	91¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105¼	105¼
Royal Dutch 5s ww	90¾	90¾
Ruhr 6s	83	82½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92	92
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	83¾	83¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92	92
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98¼	97½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85⅛	85⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¾	96¾
Silesia (prov) 7s '58	71¼	71¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅞	99¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91⅝	91⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅛	88¼
U K G t Br & I 5½s '37	106¼	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87½	87⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	87⅛	87⅛
Unterelbe 6s '53	85½	85½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106	106
Warsaw 7s '58	73½	73½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¼	98

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

	1930	1929
July gross	$49,534,962	$61,844,901
Net oper income	8,658,667	14,030,474
Seven months' gross	344,247,422	397,142,566
Net oper income	54,267,013	79,314,071

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1930	1929
July gross	$4,021,806	$4,385,211
Net oper income	12,804	16,734
Seven mos' gross	39,908,450	47,226,726
Net oper income	5,774,015	8,433,397

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

	1930	1929
July gross	$568,107	$1,362,823
Net oper income	51,370	550,045
Seven mos' gross	7,130,372	8,980,522
Net oper income	2,581,996	3,423,892

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,427,772	$1,544,460
Net oper income	144,998	210,876
Seven mos' gross	8,233,545	9,375,145
Net oper def	336,186	*902,754

*Income.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

	1930	1929
July gross	$11,675,084	*$15,562,270
Net oper income	1,486,374	4,459,020
Seven mos' gross	75,876,118	87,653,793
Net oper income	7,682,158	14,381,950

*Includes $1,349,492 back mail pay.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
July gross	$2,622,349	$3,135,600
Net oper income	840,420	813,172
Seven mos' gross	16,990,441	20,024,272
Net oper income	4,342,462	4,640,414

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

	1930	1929
July gross	$2,310,995	$2,705,663
Net op inc	516,580	642,439
Def af chgs*	20,405	†134,479
7 mos gross	15,967,566	18,179,726
Net op inc	3,172,675	4,111,880
Def aft chgs*	561,043	†726,850

*After interest on general mortgage bonds, which became a fixed charge on Feb. 1, 1929. †Surplus.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

(Including Central Vermont but excluding Eastern lines.)

	1930	1929
July gross	$19,150,150	$24,194,500
Net after expenses	2,283,214	3,845,519
7 months gross	128,462,138	155,038,319
Net after expenses	13,592,427	25,554,290

ATCHISON

	1930	1929
July gross	$23,503,558	$25,903,460
Net operating income	8,182,508	8,152,916
7 months gross	130,648,337	147,010,012
Net operating income	18,458,579	33,474,695

*Includes $2,493,193 back mail pay.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1930	1929
July gross	$11,370,118	$14,144,604
Net op inc	1,317,014	1,486,071
7 mos gross	89,803,320	130,146,620
Net op inc	11,342,451	14,342,882

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1930	1929
July gross	$152,975	$129,218
Net oper income	39,975	10,543
Seven mos' gross	1,045,585	1,029,814
Net oper income	230,439	211,439

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,269,443	$1,454,510
Net oper income	170,309	214,020
Seven mos' gross	9,045,374	10,191,047
Net oper income	1,161,277	1,707,330

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,455,011	$1,540,134
Net oper income	415,791	432,858
Surp aft chgs	146,888	199,605
Seven mos' gross	10,470,929	10,560,346
Net oper income	3,055,986	2,932,237
Surp aft chgs	1,130,179	1,293,502

Public Utility Earnings

CONSUMERS POWER CO.

	1930	1929
July gross	$2,487,792	$2,612,187
Bal aft tax	1,328,114	1,266,104
12 mos gross	33,134,787	32,690,219
*Surp af pf dvs	8,048,066	7,834,080

*After charges and depreciation.

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,190,743	$1,187,702
Net aft tax	516,387	571,230
12 mos gross	15,328,653	14,034,053
Net aft chgs & depr	4,045,472	3,670,599
Sur aft pf divs	2,692,126	2,332,536

ALABAMA POWER CO.

	1930	1929
July gross	$1,501,067	$1,437,037
Net after taxes	782,285	884,145
12 mos gross	18,111,073	17,959,822
*Surplus aft pf divs	3,570,034	4,230,879

*After charges and depreciation.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER

(In pesetas)

	1930	1929
July gross	8,207,159	7,723,383
*Bal aft exp	5,298,334	4,661,335
7 mos gross	62,364,716	58,641,550
*Bal aft exp	41,868,947	39,171,479

*Before depreciation, interest, amortization, etc.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug28	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, 2 red	$1.04⅞	$1.08¼	$1.41⅞
Corn, 3 yellow	1.15	1.16¾	1.20⅛
Oats, 2 white	.52¾	.52¾	.58¾
Flour	5.05	5.25	7.15
Beef, family	22.00	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	31.00
Lard	.1180	.1170	.1255
Cotton	.1170	.1140	.1850
Zinc	.0430	.0430	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	.3100	.3100	.3600
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2980	.2975	.4595
Rubber	.0987½	.1000	.1940
Sugar	.0435	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56. De Beers was 6½. Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 16 5-16d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2⅛ per cent.

GOODYEAR REDUCES SALARIES

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has reduced the salaries of all sales and office employees 10 per cent, effective Sept. 1.

STOCK LOWER DUE TO REVOLT

International Telephone Issue Sold on News of Peruvian Political Troubles

NEW YORK—The break in International Telephone & Telegraph stock to within a couple of points of the lowest at which the new stock has sold is attributed to political troubles in Peru.

As a matter of fact, however, the management points out that such an upheaval usually means additional cable business for the company. All America Cables, a subsidiary of International, has gone through numerous revolutions and political upheavals in South and Central America in 40 years of its existence and has had little difficulty in keeping and expanding its concessions.

International Telegraph & Telegraph directors meet to act on the quarterly dividend in the next two weeks, and it is understood the regular dividend of 50 cents will be declared.

In line with other businesses, the company's operations have suffered with the general depression, and so far as its domestic business is concerned a low point was reached in July. However, it is likely a better showing will be made for August and the balance of the year.

Earnings for the first six months should be somewhat better than $1 a share on the 5,871,821 shares. In the first quarter 57 cents a share was earned, or coverage for the dividend with 7 cents to spare. The second quarter will show a falling off from last year's second quarter, but the company expects to earn the dividend. The report will be out in September.

On the whole, it is probable the company will cover its $2 dividend requirements for this year with a small margin, but this of course depends on improved business in the coming months.

International has suffered somewhat from poor economic conditions in some countries in which it operates. Its communications business, both operating and manufacturing, spreads throughout the world. In the manufacturing department, business has been good and the number of European contracts the company has been able to acquire has been satisfactory.

DIVIDENDS

Great Western Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Todd Ship Yards Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Waldorf System Incorporated declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents a share on the common, and 20 cents a share on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Texon Oil & Land Company declared an extra dividend of $3, and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

First National Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents a share on the common stock, and $1.75 on the first preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

A. Stein & Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.62 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, 1930, to stock of record Sept. 15.

Warren Foundry & Pipe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the capital stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Thomson Electric Welding Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent ($1) in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent (50 cents) a share, both payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 27. This is the third "extra" of $1 which the company has declared this year.

Canada Cement Company, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Hercules Powder declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Kelsey Hayes Wheel Corporation declared the regular dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

American Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Standard Brands declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred A stamped, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Autostrop Safety Razor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the class B stock, placing the issue on a $3 annual basis.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

The Kansas City Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the first preferred Series B stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Lehigh Valley Coal declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 11.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 11.

The National Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 6.

The Ely Silk Hosiery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Seppt. 12.

The Ontario Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Carman & Co. declares the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the class A, and 50 cents or 1-40 share of class B on the class B. The former is payable Nov. 29 to

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Giotto Makes a Wish and a Promise

Based on An Incident in the Life of the Great Painter

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

CENTURIES ago in the year 1281,eleven-year-old Giotto, son of Bondone, leaned against the whitened doorstone of his father's cottage in the hills of Tuscany. His warm brown-eyed gaze dreamed upon the valley far below him.

Curtained in blue mist, the domes and towers of the dream city, Florence, pricked through the green of olive trees massed along the hill slope.

Dreamily he smiled at Signora Bondone, as she handed him the leathern wallet holding his lunch of bread and cheese, and helped him to fasten it to the cord at his waistline.

Hovering over her only child before she sent him into the hills with the sheep, the rosy-faced woman smoothed a wrinkle in his cap and patted his shoulder lovingly. Then,

"Look, Giotto mio," she pointed to the turned-up hem of his doublet, "It is for thee to make a wish."

With a movement as of one awakening, the boy turned about, and smiling, kissed the fold, then wished aloud:

The Wonder Picture in Florence

"That I might see the wonder picture in Florence, the picture of Giovanni's telling last even, the madonna in the church of the Santa Maria Novella. She seems to live and holds her babe as does Caterina, the wife of Luca. Ah yes, some day I must journey to Florence. It is my wish to see such beauty, and thus to draw things as I see them."

"Hush, child," said his mother, the roses fading somewhat from her cheeks, as she stepped across the room to stir the coals upon the hearth uneasily. "Report ever makes the wolf bigger than he is. Besides, discontent is a poor dish for any table. Discontent is of great wickedness."

"But—a wish be harmless. It is the hem's doing anyway," answered the boy, "and it is but the truth, I do wish that, madre mia."

The brown eyes sparkled, and running across the room the boy touched his mother's forehead lightly with his lips, then darted into the sunshine.

He startled the waiting sheep into a sudden scurry from the dooryard and up the path toward the meadows on the mountain slope. As the white backs in front of him moved up and down contentedly or stopped to thrust soft noses into the growth along the pathway, the boy returned to his dreaming.

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Again he sat on the sunbaked stone of his father's doorstep in the fading light of the evening before. Again in his thought he watched the lights come and go in the dark eyes of Giovanni as the soft voice of their neighbor rose and fell in the telling of his story.

"But a happening of chance it was," the voice was saying, "that I should enter the streets of Florence on the day of their bearing this wonder picture to the great church. The painter of it bears the name of Cimabue. He worked in a room, a small room, they say, yet did it hold this so great painting."

"I pushed into the crowd at once, just as the bearers passed with it. The throng stood hushed for the moment, for, in good sooth, Bondone, it was as though the blessed Maria herself rode before us. Then"—the dark eyes of Giovanni had flashed with the remembering, "Then, as I was saying, the cheers and cries burst from us. Banners were swept from balconies, women wept aloud, flowers and bravos rose and fell together. We followed, passing through the doors of Santa Maria Novella to bless and gaze in wonder together."

"Aye, and yet no wonder, for the Virgin herself seemed to smile down upon us. I tell you, Bondone, this is no picture you have ever seen before. This is not a flat stiff thing of color. The eyes gaze at thee softly and follow wheresoever thou goest. The arms they bend to hold the Bambino Jesus, they are round. It lifted me, Bondone, here," and Giovanni had spread long fingers across the brown breast of his doublet.

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So had Giovanni spoken last even before them on the doorstep.

The boy Giotto sighed. Somehow he feared such things were not for him, the son of a poor mountain shepherd. For, although the little cottage of stone, clinging to the mountainside held much of love, there had been many times in the past and might be many times to come when food would be scarce in the case that hung above the stones of the hearthside. And, too, when the bitter winds of winter wracked at the windows, the numbness of cold was added to hunger. Giotto sighed again. The mother no doubt was right. He must push selfish longings from him.

And yet, when pulled from his dreaming by the sudden clatter of eager hoofs trotting to reach the rich grass of the meadow, the boy smiled again and whispered to himself.

Ah yes, he knew how Giovanni had felt. Had not he, Giotto, been lifted in the same way by the music of the wind in the trees, the sailing of feather clouds, the crags of Tuscany shawled in purple mist at eventime? All had given him this feeling and, thinking, Giotto spoke aloud to the thoughts of his heart.

"That is how I would picture thee, O beautiful country. As thou art. Round and real as I see thee," and scrambling to the high side of the meadow above the roadway, Giotto looked about him. Looked for and found a flat-faced rock to draw upon. Then he gathered small stones chiseled and pointed by the crumbling of many years.

"These are my brushes," smiled the boy

He turned now to his sheep—the soft crip, crip, of their feeding assured him of their satisfied feelings. But what was that? A wailing "Ba-a-a-a!" from the hillside.

"Just as I start my work," scolded Giotto. But he ran across the grass slope and clambered after the wabbling creature.

"There," he said, folding its hobbly legs beneath the lamb's soft body, "Thou canst lie here in the sunshine and sleep and I will draw thee. Draw thee round and real as did the master, Cimabue, in Florence."

A Picture in Stone

Now the point of the stone pencil moved across the flat surface of the rock and soon two lambs instead of one slept on that mountainside.

"Now there must be trees and sky," said Giotto, his fingers flying.

A soft scrunch sounded in the gravel behind him. A lizard no doubt gliding to a sunny spot along the ledge, thought the boy. His stone scratched on. The clouds, the trees, took shape beneath his eager strokes, until, dropping his stone, he rose quickly and stepped back to see.

A cry escaped him as a tall shadow fell before him and he backed against a something clad in velvet.

Turning, the boy grabbed his cap from his head and bowed.

A man in riding clothes stood before him. Nor were those clothes the riding dress of ordinary make. Giotto knew the costume. This was a gentleman of Florence. The boy bowed again.

"Good day to you, sir," he spoke.

But the gentleman did not answer immediately. Only stood and looked at the picture on the stone. Then—

"I saw thee from the road," he spoke. "Who taught thee this?"

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The man's voice was quick and his steady gaze made Giotto think of the schoolmaster in the hamlet, so that he answered with a shy voice and a sweep of his cap toward the sky and the mountainside.

"All this, sir, the out of doors, she is my teacher. I try to draw her as I see her."

"Where is thy home and what is thy name?"

"Down that slope, sir, and I am Giotto, son of Bondone."

"Wouldst take me to thy father? I would ask that he let thee study with me in Florence. My name is Cimabue. Perhaps thou hast heard of me. Wouldst thou like to study?"

Giotto never knew how is trembling feet carried him down the mountain slope. His knees were as wabbly as the tiny lamb's left behind in the shade of the rock ledge. The sky, the trees, the path itself wavered before him. Only the pounding of his heart could be remembered afterward.

In a stupor of delight, he heard the master speak before the soft-eyed father. Saw the tears of joy and sadness blend in his mother's eyes as she stood fumbling her apron on the doorstep.

And when in courtesy his father left to lead the great man to his waiting horse, and Signora Bondone gathered him into her arms, he joined his tears with hers.

"But they be tears of joy at thee, Giotto mio," she said bravely. "As thou saidst, thy wish was no bad wish, so it has come to thee, and for a web begun, always the good Father sends the thread."

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That night Giovanni came again to the doorstep of Giotto's father. And with him came Luca and Caterina, and Zuccato from the hamlet, for news flies fast in little places, and all the hillside loved the bright-eyed, happy Giotto.

"Thou must not forget us, Giotto," whispered Tito, son of Luca.

"I shall not forget thee, Tito, nor thee, my playmate, Tessa," Giotto promised the bright-faced daughter of Luca. And then, touching each face upon the doorstep with the sweep of his large brown eyes, he continued, "Nay, none of thee will I forget, nor will I forget the beloved mountains here, for as I told the master, they were my first teachers. And knowest thou what the master said?

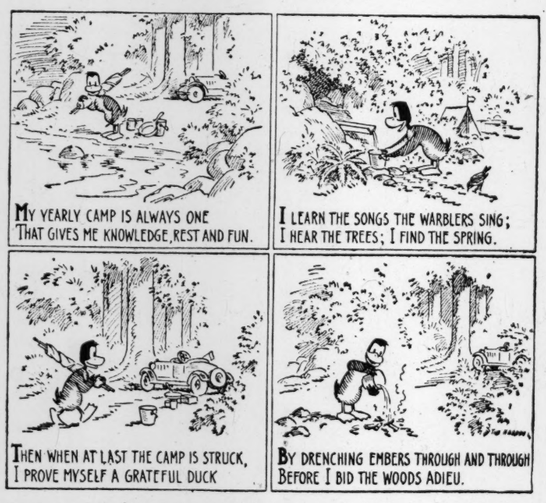
The dark heads shook in unison.

"The master said, 'Aye, and because of that teaching thou wilt some day far surpass me thy earthly teacher.' Ah, how I shall work, my friends, that thou mayst be proud of thy Giotto."

And something in the earnestness of the boy's gaze upon them as they sat in a group about the doorstep made them know in their hearts that the boy had foretold a truth.

"Where is thy home and what is thy name?"

The Adventures of Waddles


MY YEARLY CAMP IS ALWAYS ONE
THAT GIVES ME KNOWLEDGE, REST AND FUN.
I LEARN THE SONGS THE WARBLERS SING;
I HEAR THE TREES; I FIND THE SPRING.
THEN WHEN AT LAST THE CAMP IS STRUCK,
I PROVE MYSELF A GRATEFUL DUCK
BY DRENCHING EMBERS THROUGH AND THROUGH
BEFORE I BID THE WOODS ADIEU.

Colonial School Days

"GOING away to school" has an interesting sound, and it is pleasant to know that in Colonial times it was quite the custom for people living in the country or in small towns to send their children, as they grew older, to live with relatives, much as people do today, in order that the boys and girls might go to better schools.

Many amusing and delightful letters were written by these young folk away from home for the first time. John Quincy Adams at the age of 9, wrote to his father a letter over which we cannot help smiling, though it was written in all seriousness. It begins, "Dear Sir: I love to receive letters very well, much better than I love to write them." Quite a good deal like a modern boy, after all! "I make but a poor figure at composition," he goes on, ". . . my thoughts are running after bird's eggs, play, and trifles till I get vex'd with myself." However, he means to do better, for he adds, "If I can but keep my resolution, I will write again at the end of the week, and give a better account of myself. I wish, Sir, you would give me some instructions with regard to my time & advise me how to proportion my Studies & my play. . . . I am, dear Sir, with a present determination of growing better, yours." Surely, here honesty and endeavor went hand and hand!

Richard Hall Comes to Boston

In 1718 a little lad named Richard Hall came to Boston to stay with his grandmother and go to school. His older brother attended to getting him established in school and wrote to his father, "I am taking all Imaginable Care in Placing him at our best Grammar School and have desir'd the Master and Usher to treat him with the highest Tenderness." With great thoughtfulness he told the authorities that "a Mild and good Natur'd Treatment" would do best with his young brother, and apparently they followed his advice, for Richard writes a letter home in which he says, "I thought it my Duty to write these few lines to acquaint you of my welfare, and what proficiency I have made in learning. . . . My Master is very kind to me." And then follows an account of his studies, chiefly Latin.

But though Richard, according to his grandmother, "loved his book," she added somewhat ruefully, "He loves his play, too." However she says very sensibly, "He is but a child." She adds another touch that shows Richard to be a very human boy. "For shoes, gloves, hankers & stockens, they ask very dear, & Richard takes no care of them." And in another letter, "Richard wears out nigh 12 paire of shoes a year. He brought 12 hankers with him and they have all been lost long ago; and I have bought him 3 or 4 more at a time. His way is to tie knottys at one end & beat ye Boys with them."

So Richard, in spite of his prim letters, liked his games and tricks and fun quite as well as does the modern schoolboy, and when his grandmother "puts him in mind of writing, he tells me he don't know what to write," she says. However, in spite of all his mischief, his grandmother can presently write of him, "He has grown a good boy and minds his school and Lattin and Dancing."

A young girl who went to Boston to school a considerable time after Richard was "tying knottys" in his handkerchiefs, found no difficulty in knowing what to write home, and her diary letters are preserved today and give us one of the pleasantest pictures we have of a school girl's life in Boston before the Revolution. Anna Green Winslow was sent to Boston when she was 11 to stay three years with her aunt and get the benefit of a Boston education. Her letters give a very entertaining account of the everyday life of a school girl, and show that though she had plenty to do to keep her busy, there was time for fun, too; and though she thought a good deal about sermons and lessons and spinning and sewing, she also found clothes a matter of some importance.

Anna's Concern With the "Fations"

Her clothes when she arrived in Boston were evidently not quite what the other girls were wearing, for she writes, "I hope Aunt won't let me wear the black Hatt with the red Dominie—for the people will ask what I have got to sell as I go along street if I do, or, how the folk at New guinie do? Dear mama, you don't know the fation here—I beg to look like other folk. You don't know what a stir would be made in sudbury street, were I to make my appearance there in my red Dominie and black Hatt."

The plaintive, "Dear mama, you don't know the fation here—I beg to look like other folks," shows that girls of colonial times were quite as concerned with the "fations" as the girls of today. "Dear mama" seems to have heeded her little daughter's touching plea, and "Aunt" was evidently commissioned to make needful purchases, for Anna wrote, "My aunt has bought a beautiful ermin trimming for my cloak." And later she writes of the grand attire which she wore when she went to call in critical "sudbury street." Here is her own description. "I was dress'd in my yellow coat, my black bib and apron, my pompedore shoes, the cap my aunt Storer sometime since presented me with (blue ribbins on it) and a very handsome loket in the shape of a hart, My new cloak & bonnet, . . . &c.&c. And I would tell you, that for the first time, they all lik'd my dress very much."

Nevertheless, and in spite of the odd spelling and capitalization which seems characteristic not only of the school girls but of plenty of other folk of the period, Anna was a studious, industrious girl. She went to writing school and sewing school and listened diligently to the long sermons twice each Sunday. She was fond of the minister, Mr. Beacon, who took much notice of her, as well he might for she was an intelligent listener, "minded his preaching and could repeat what he said." He joked with her and called her Newsmonger and Daily Advertiser because parts of his sermons went into her journal.

Anna made the "pyes" for Thanksgiving when she was 12, and was rewarded when on "Thanksgiven" evening the "young folk had a room with a fire in it" to themselves.

She evidently had a very pleasant time in Boston with her kind and sensible aunt. One day it was so cold that to her satisfaction she could write, "This day Jack Frost bites very hard, so hard aunt won't let me go to any school." But such a day was by no means wasted, for there was sewing and mending and studying to be done. She writes, "I think this day's work may be called a piece meal, for in the first place I sewed on the bosome of unkle's shirt, mended two pair of gloves, mended for the wash two handkerchiefs (one cambrick) sewed on half a border of a lawn apron of aunts, read part of the 21st chapter of Exodus, and a story in the Mother's gift."

In spite of these busy days, there was time for fun, too. There were "constitutions" or "assemblies," which were their names for parties, and she sometimes describes these "assemblies" in detail.

There was plenty to write about for this little maid who signs herself "your scribling daughter" and a pleasant picture she gives us, indeed, of the life of a schoolgirl in colonial times.

A. H. S.

Stamp Club News

Bucyrus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

On January 10, 1930, the Neighborhood Stamp Club was organized for boys from the ages of 9 to 15, and for the purpose of promoting stamp collecting and creating friendly contacts between boys of all states and nations interested in this work. Some exceptions have been made to the age rule, and several young men are also valued members. Members have been secured almost entirely from letters and names which have appeared in the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor.

Contests, free exchange sheets and a small mimeographed newspaper published monthly, containing items of interest on philately and club work, constitute some of the activities of the club.

Not long ago, it seemed wise to institute a girls' division under the supervision of a "girls' manager." The club has officers as follows: President, Secretary, Treasurer, Correspondence Manager and Girls' Manager.

Recently a contest was held in which essays were submitted on the subject: "How Stamp Collecting Helps Me in Studying History, Geography and Government." Enclosed is the prize-winning essay written by Halsey Jacobs.

J. B., Sec.

How Stamp Collecting Helps Me in Studying History, Geography and Government

Stamp collecting has been of inestimable value to me in studying history, geography and government. It has given me some knowledge of the people—their doings and surroundings—of every country in the world. It has given me a bird's-eye view of this planet on which I live. In the Belgian Congo I see people weaving, in Hungary farming, in the Saar manufacturing. Below me roll the high mountains of French Guiana, the desert sands of the Somali coast, the beautiful lakes and valleys of Bolivia.

The animals of every land come out from their respective haunts, and I see the tropical birds, the crouching tigers of the middle Congo, the giraffes of Nyassa and the elephants of North Borneo. From pictures of these animals and their surroundings, which I find upon my stamps, I can even tell in what zone the country lies.

All these countries, my stamps show, have each their own means of transportation, from junks that ply the waterways of China to the pack mules that climb the ascents of Bosnia, or to the little scows that plow their way along the Ivory coast. Thus I see how people engage themselves in business, but I see them enoying recreation as well. In Hungary I see people skiing, skating, jumping, fencing, hurdling and swimming. In the Netherlands, they are sailing, boating and running races, while in Costa Rica they are hurling the discus.

The history of various countries is revealed to me in stamps of important buildings, important monuments, and, above all, important occurrences. The Acropolis of Athens, the Fortress of Angora, the Morelos monument, the Columbus monument, the Pan-American Congress, David Livingstone's exploration, all have been depicted (at least in part) on my stamps, and all and many more like them—are rich in historic implication.

As for government, the spread of empires can be traced from my stamps! Whether monarchy, aristocracy or democracy rules a country, I have but to look at that country's stamps to trace its course. All the great government heads from Prince Arisugawa of Japan, and Peter I of Russia to Abraham Lincoln of the United States, are there.

Thus my stamps have given me an intimate and first-hand knowledge of the geography, history and government of people everywhere. But more than that, my stamps have so broadened my outlook on the world that I regard each and every man from Labrador to the Cape of Good Hope as my friend!

H. J.

[The Editor will be interested to hear news of the activities of any other Stamp Clubs which may have been started in connection with the Mail Bag, or which are using letters and names from the Mail Bag to enlarge their membership.]

Ask These

Q. What workmen are always on strike?

A. Stonecutters.

Q. Why has the shoemaker wonderful endurance?

A. Because he holds on to the last.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a Canadian girl of 17, who enjoys reading all sections of the Monitor and who is writing with the hope of gaining a few correspondents from other parts of the world. Perhaps you would be interested to hear that the articles on the Naval Conference helped me to write an essay on that subject.

Winnipeg is a city of many interests. It is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and half a century ago was known as Fort Garry. The gateway of the old Hudson's Bay fort is still preserved. The old gray walls are covered with ivy and in the interior many names are carved on them.

Although Manitoba is a prairie province in the center of Canada, it has also a long coastline on Hudson's Bay. The northern part, now noted for its great forests of timber and pulpwood, possesses large areas of land suitable for agriculture. Fur-bearing animals, the muskrat and beaver, and big game such as moose, deer and elk are common to these regions, while sturgeon, trout and pickerel abound in its waters.

In one of our large city parks a small herd of buffalo roam in a fenced-in area. They are such sturdy-looking beasts with their wild eyes! Both summer and winter are enjoyable seasons here, especially winter, as the snow is always quite deep and we go skating, tobogganing, and snow-shoeing. Of course, we have good times in summer too, but I really like winter best, don't you? With best wishes to you, Editor, and to the Mail Baggers.

Mary R.

[Well, that depends on many things, Mary. Some weeks ago when Boston was enjoying a heat wave, we should certainly have agreed with you.—Ed.]

Gyor, Hungary

Dear Editor:

I am a German girl, and I like very much the English and French languages. For a long time I have been in Hungary to learn this language. In the town where I am staying, I have no opportunity to read or to write a foreign language, and therefore I should like to correspond with girls in America or England. I take an interest in literature, theater, music, sport and foreign customs. I hope that I find Mail Bag friends who would like to have a friend in Hungary. I know, there are mistakes in my letter and I beg your pardon. I trust that the next letter will be better.

Would you have the kindness to publish these lines in your newspaper? I remain, with best respects,

Molly L.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I have always enjoyed reading your Mail Bag, and I should like to start a correspondence with an American boy. My class, as well as my school, are greatly indebted to the Hamburg Christian Science Monitor Committee for keeping us regularly supplied with copies of the Monitor. Some time ago we had a special treat. Mr. John Lübcke of this committee also introduced to us Miss Peake of Melbourne, Australia, who years ago was one of your Mail Bag correspondents. She came to give us some very interesting details of her country, showing moving pictures of Australian natives, animals, vegetation and—last but not least—of the city of Melbourne. What we liked best was a reel displaying animal life. Young animals proved to be very clever "stars." It was really funny to watch their movements and to see them eat the leaves of the eucalyptus.

And why did Miss Peake come to show us all these wonderful things? She is traveling round the globe with the object of helping all nations to understand each other, displaying pictures of her own country, and taking photos of foreign places back to Australia.

Hoping to receive a letter from America,

Heinrich T.

Medford, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I should like to travel around the world on an "Adventure in Friendship." I have visited many countries and had many adventures through reading good books, but actually writing to someone in each country would be much more fascinating. My name and address was published in the Hamburger Anzeiger, Germany, and I was swamped with letters (28 in all). I answered some and forwarded the addresses of the others to my friends. The eagerness with which these correspondents wished to know more of our people, and the interesting facts they told about their country gripped me and I would like to have a correspondent in every country, if possible.

I am one of the "over 20's" but younger looking. My future seems to be on the stage, either acting or producing. For a year and a half I have been entertaining the children at the Medford Theater every Saturday afternoon. I have also entertained over the radio, and soon expect to give a regular feature for children.

With a small company of entertainers, we visit hospitals, homes, churches or any institution for the needy, and help all we can to make people happy. I am interested in running, swimming and mountain climbing.

I will gladly answer all letters and exchange snapshots of scenes in New England.

Malcolm MacD.

Mercer Island, Washington

Dear Editor:

How much I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor, and especially the Mail Bag section! This section of the paper seems to unite the young folks of the entire world in a league of friendship.

I have just graduated from high school and should enjoy letters from anyone who would write to me. I love to write and would answer all the letters I received. As I speak the French language, I should enjoy letters from France.

I have lived on Mercer Island for almost 16 years and feel almost a part of it. The island is an ideal spot to be in the summer time. Every tree, glen and pathway is of the greenest hue, surrounded by many beautiful flowers. The birds sing the livelong day. Indeed, nature is in her glory. All summer we enjoy swimming, hiking, motoring, horseback riding, and other sports. It is very interesting living on an island, for the only means of transportation to the mainland is a long ride on a huge, clumsy ferry boat.

I am very interested in journalism, sports, music, and science. Although I indulge in the others frequently, I am most interested in journalism, for I plan to make it my life work. Won't someone please write to me?

Patricia D.

Webster Groves, Missouri

Dear Editor:

While visiting my aunt and uncle in Houston, Texas, I read my first copy of The Christian Science Monitor and I do enjoy the Mail Bag. During my visit we went to Galveston, where we swam in the Gulf of Mexico. The Houston ship channel, where ships from all parts of the world come, is most interesting.

We live in St. Louis, Missouri, where the Municipal Opera is the pride of our hearts. I am interested in art and the opera. I would like to write to a girl in France between the age of 14 to 16.

Betty Jane W.

North Perth, West Australia

Dear Editor:

A friend of mine introduced me to your paper, The Christian Science Monitor, and lent me some copies to read. I found them very interesting, especially the Mail Bag portion, and thought I would like to write and tell you so.

I was impressed with some of the letters written by readers from different parts of the world, and I would like to correspond with other girls in the hope of making good friends from overseas. I am 17 years of age, but would welcome letters from girls of any age and from any part of the world. I am interested in stamp collecting and have various kinds of Australian stamps which I could exchange for stamps of other countries. I would also be pleased to exchange pressed wild flowers.

Perhaps you would like to know something about the town I live in. Perth is beautifully situated on the Swan River near Mount Eliza. Last year many interesting events took place, owing to the fact that the State celebrated its centenary. The town was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and at night the illuminated buildings greatly enhanced its beauty. A very interesting pageant was held in September, and many scenes, which took place 100 years ago, were shown to the admiring crowd. The schools also took their part in the celebration, by giving a drill and eurythmic display which looked very pretty.

One of my greatest ambitions, I think, is to travel. I would like to visit as many countries as I could, and see the many wonderful sights that are to be found. It is rather unfortunate that Australia is so far away from Europe and America which makes it more difficult for me to realize my ambition, but still, one never knows!

You will be getting tired of wading through this letter, so as I have got other things to do now, I will close. Wishing your paper every success in the future,

Marion H.

[Boston is celebrating its tercentenary this year, Marion.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Flora I. (14), Dallas, Tex.—Interested in art and French.

Mary B (15), Worthington, Mass.—Especially from Europe.

Shirley B. (15), Roxbury, Mass.—Interested in dramatics and music.

Evelyn S. (16), Leavenworth, Kan.—From the ranch country.

Janet A. (17), Brookline, Mass.—Especially from Washington, D. C., and Stockholm, Sweden. Correspond in French or English.

Enid I. (20), Burlingame, Calif. — Especially from Canada and France.

Myrtle P. (over 20), Peoria, Ill.—Especially from girls in the business world. Interested in music, books and sports.

Beth H., Monmouth, Ore.—Interested in music and reading.

Boys

Walter G. (13), Fort Worth, Tex.

Cyril A. (20), London, England.

[Will Heinz C. of Cologne, Germany, please send in his last name and street address as we are holding a letter for him.]

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

[A Mail Bag is also to be found on the Daily Features page every Saturday.]

Letter Deletions

Take a word corresponding to the first definition. Drop a letter and have a word corresponding to the second definition. Drop another letter and have a word corresponding to the third definition.

1. A number. Something growing. A small elevation.
2. Started. A vegetable. To prohibit.
3. A weight. A small pool. Pea shell.
4. Body pump. Warmth. A head covering.
5. Expended. Forwarded. Fixed.
6. A tree product. Glass material. To go on well.
7. Baked wheat. To string. Not good.
8. Eating utensil. Shortly. A male child.
9. Sketched. Morning. A boy's name.
10. To call loudly. Exploded. Very warm.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Fractions Puzzle:

Cap — ink — cake — tent — horn (Piano).

Cent—core—cone—note (Cornet).

Two—box—shoe—bee (Oboe).

a reliable guide to schools

WHEN you are considering the choice of a school for your son or daughter consult the advertisements of schools published in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are represented institutions from every section of the United States, and from other countries, offering education in academic and vocational subjects.

When accepting advertisements from schools, the Monitor takes into account their character and standing, in order to make the school advertising columns a dependable guide. Each school welcomes students from the homes of Monitor readers.

Look at the school advertisements in the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor. Send for catalogues offered by those that interest you. If you need further information, don't hesitate to write to us.

The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

VOTERS DEFEAT SAN FRANCISCO POWER PROJECT

Crush Proposed $85,000,000 Bond Issue to Buy Local Electric Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—By a vote of two to one, San Francisco on Aug. 27 defeated four bond proposals which would have enabled the city to purchase the local electrical distribution system of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The issues totaled $85,000,000 and required a two-thirds majority to carry.

With the defeat of the bonds, San Francisco not only refused for the time being to go into the business of municipal power distribution, but also seriously complicated the legal status of the $79,000,000 Hetch Hetchy water project, now nearing completion.

The Hetch Hetchy project, made possible under the terms of the Raker Act, will supply San Francisco with water from reservoirs in the High Sierras above Yosemite National Park. Large amounts of hydroelectric energy are generated as a by-product of the water system. Under the terms of the congressional grant, the city must not sell any part of this power to a corporation.

Under an "emergency" theory, however, the city is selling $2,000,000 worth of power each year to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Theoretically, the company is acting as the city's agent in selling the power, but in fact the agreement has been sharply criticized as a mere subterfuge.

Last February, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, instructed the Attorney-General to make an immediate report on this arrangement with the power company, and declared that he had "grave doubt" of the legality of the arranging contract. The report of the Attorney-General has been held up pending the city's action on the bond proposals. Now that the city definitely has refused to go into the power business and thus has no outlet for Hetch Hetchy power, except through the private corporation, action by the Federal Government to compel compliance with the Raker Act is expected within a short time.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 2

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.

Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T). "Eveready Hour." 9.

Enna Jettick Songbird (WEAF Chain). George Dilworth directs salon orchestra; soprano soloist. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier directs string ensemble. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS). 8. **"Two Troupers"** (WJZ Chain). Helene Handin and Marcella Shields; piano duo; Lester Place and Robert Pascocello. 8:30.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Frank Black's Orchestra; male trio; Singing Violins. 9:30.

Salute (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Symphony orchestra; band; male quartet. 10.

Paramount Publix Hour (CBS—T). Orchestra and screen stars. 10:15.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Program (WEAF—T). More screen stars with musical trimmings. Special "School Days" entertainment. 10:30.

Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). Dance music and novelties. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Jack Denny's Orchestra (CBS—T). Playing in Montreal. 7:30.

Wayne King's Orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Male quartet, too. 8.

Tek Music (Johnson & Johnson—WJZ Chain). Murray Kellner's orchestra; Don Byron, tenor. 9.

Vincent Lopez' Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Peter Arno's "Whoopee Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Socony Land Sketches (Standard of N. Y.—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). 8:45.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). This incident entitled "O, Shooks." 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque of radio entertainment and instruction. 10:30.

"The Story Teller" (NBC Pacific). New feature offering dramatic adaptation of "Undine" legend for first presentation. 8:30.

Service Band

U. S. Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 4.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Six Crocketts in hill billy entertainment. 7.

Troika Bells (WEAF Chain). Balalaika orchestra and soloists. 8.

Rambles in Erin (WOR). Orchestra and soloists. 8:01.

Talks

National Security League (CBS—T). Matthew Woll speaks on "Labor." 6:30.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

"International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.

Laws that Safeguard Society (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer on "Extradition or Kidnaping." 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). 8:30.

All America Football Dinner (CBS). 9:30.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

Recitals

Le Trio Morgan (WEAF—T). Piano, violin and harp. 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Melody Musketeers (CBS—T). Male trio.

Nocturne (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

Your dealer will TEST your tubes

INSIST ON THE NAME

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

ANCIENT SWEET PEA FLOWERS IN CHILE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile—A sweet pea seed discovered in the sarcophagus of an Egyptian mummy and planted in the grounds of the American embassy in Santiago in 1924 has flowered. The planting ceremony was performed by two Americans, Miss Mary Turner of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Miss Cornelia Ross, in the presence of the then American ambassador, William Miller Collyer, the Bishop of Ancud, the German Minister, Count von Spee, and a host of other guests.

The seed was brought from Egypt along with others by W. L. Nash, secretary of the Society of Biblical Archæology.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Marie Moore Neville, Los Angeles, Calif.
Marie Stogner, Charlotte, N. C.
Ralph Ronald, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Morse, New York City.
Ismar Morse, New York City.
Gladys M. Clark, New York City.
Miss Dorothy W. Reinhart, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. John Reinhart, Cleveland, O.
B. F. Chandler, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. M. Berman, Cecil, O.
M. Berman, Cecil, O.
Mrs. C. H. Barnes, New Haven, Conn.
Harry E. Greager, Pottsville, Pa.
Matilda R. Greager, Pottsville, Pa.
Ethelbert Nimelton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Annie May Nimelton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dambrille, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Anna M. Soper, Eatonsville, Md.
Mrs. Grace C. Nores, Corning, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary M. Collins, Bath, N. Y.
D. A. Collins, Bath, N. Y.
Anna Clement Howell, Bath, N. Y.
Miss Charlotte M. Gary, Athol, Mass.
M. R. Bogart, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. M. R. Bogart, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
Miss Ruby Perry, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Florence Ebert, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
Walter Scott Day, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
Lillian Mackay, Peekskill, N. Y.
James Mackay, Peekskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Maudena Newman, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Dora Harvier, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Christine Plusch, New York City.
Harold F. Spear, Rockland, Me.
Roland C. Mars, Norwood, Pa.
Florence O. Mars, Norwood, Pa.
Ida Lucke Wilbur, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Henrietta Mayer, New York City.
Mildred M. Meyer, New York City.
Albert A. Jaynes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mae Welchman, Youngstown, O.
A. C. Welchman, Sarasota, Fla.
Margaret Anderson, Detroit, Mich.
Bertha Eastman, Detroit, Mich.
Florence I. Schweppe, Dedham, Mass.
Edmund Drown, Greenfield, Mass.
Mrs. H. R. Kelly, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Miss Maude C. Rusk, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Miss S. E. Rusk, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Miss Elaine R. Forschler, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Aimee R. Forschler, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Clotilde R. Reynoir, New Orleans, La.
Fred M. Reynoir, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Hattie Lippert, Bogota, N. J.
Miss Harriette A. Lippert, Bogota, N. J.
Charles A. Bowman, Ottawa, Canada.
Wilson M. Southam, Ottawa, Canada.
Miss Fannie S. Johnston, De Land, Fla.
Miss Ida M. Bower, Kansas City, Mo.
Svend Pontojopidan Bzoby, Montreal, Canada
Miss Elizabeth A. Wilde, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. James W. Wilde, Pawtucket, R. I.
Miss Edna M. Class, Cleveland, O.
Charles A. Tinsman, Lakewood, O.
Robert Link, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry B. Abbott, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Marion M. Classie, Syracuse, N. Y.
Eva Worrell Macy, Lincoln, Neb.
Aurel M. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Augusta Kerls, Hoboken, N. J.
Miss Elsa H. Kerls, Hoboken, N. J.
Mrs. J. B. Buchanan, Rochester, N. Y.
John B. Buchanan, Rochester, N. Y.
Clarice E. Dennerle, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Eleanor W. Palmer, Dallas, Tex.
Alice Irene Henderer, Boston, Mass.
Gustave Schroeder, Cleveland, O.
Miss Beatrice Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Miss Ethel V. Ruth Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Miss Eleanor L. Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Mrs. Mary E. Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Mrs. Mary B. Beard, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Sue B. Grant, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. L. P. Haser, Chicago, Ill.
Phyllis Haser, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Haser, Chicago, Ill.
J. Winfield Gurnee, East Rochester, N. Y.
Edith D. Gurnee, East Rochester, N. Y.
Eva M. Gurnee, East Rochester, N. Y.
Robert W. Gurnee, East Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. G. L. Ferguson, Toronto, Canada
Jane L. Ferguson, Toronto, Canada.
William G. Biederman, Washington, D. C.
Lolo L. Cox, Denton, Tex.
Alice C. Sellars, Attleboro, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie L. Jessen, Attleboro, Mass.
Caroline Copeland, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. M. A. Lindsey, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Olive Hunt, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Daisy D. Edmiston, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Edith S. Kelley, Charleston, W. Va.
Mrs. Edna C. Cramer, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. Belle Ruts, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Norma A. Dunn, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
Jenny D. Falconer, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroline Liscom, Chicago, Ill.
William M. Liscom, Chicago, Ill.
Gladys Roddy, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ida B. Biehl, Benton, Ill.
Ada Graham, Newark, N. J.
Lillian Brin, Highland Park, Mich.
Amanda H. Witting, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ruth A. Riedel, Detroit, Mich.
Elva M. Worthing, Springfield, Mass.
Alice H. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. John Yeackel, Cleveland, O.
John Yeackel, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Margo Downs, Indianapolis, Ind.
Sarah Frances Downs, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mabel Smith, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Mrs. Annie M. Wilde, West Roxbury, Mass.
Greta O. Wilde, Yonkers, N. Y.
Harold C. Wilde, Yonkers, N. Y.
Margaret MacLachlan, Yonkers, N. Y.
Louisa E. Siegel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma S. Haeger, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Haeger Grogan, Cambridge, Mass.
Henry L. Eggers, New York City
Anita Eggers, New York City
Mrs. Elise Eggers, New York City
Mary T. Kimball, Riverside, Conn.
Louise Adams, Dallas, Tex.
George Eglan, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.
Lillian Schwebius, Jersey City, N. J.
Augusta Schwebius, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret K. Bergmann, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. Minna M. Weaver, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. Richard C. Smith, Missoula, Mont.
Richard H. Smith, Missoula, Mont.
Irene L. G. Adams, Bethlehem, Pa.
Mrs. H. Amelia Brown, Bethlehem, Pa.
Miss Helen F. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary E. Shirley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
J. S. Ausheman, Reading, Pa.
W. A. Sherwood, Southern Pines, N. C.
Mrs. Emily J. Sherwood, Southern Pines, N. C.
Mrs. Mary S. Cowan, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Betty Cowan, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Caroline Cowan, Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. Sarah Dyches, Columbia, S. C.
Miss Helen J. Allen, Jamestown, N. D.
Miss Edna Hattersley, Cedar Grove, N. J.
Robert Hughes, Cedar Grove, N. J.
Sara Seton, New York City
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sterling, New York City
Mrs. Gertrude L. Hatch, Oceanville, Me.
Mrs. Ella Ray Thurman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred H. Boardman, San Diego, Calif.
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Mrs. Fanny D. Gould, Rockland, Me.
Mrs. Kies, St. Louis, Mo.
Irene E. Henderson, Salem, Mass.
G. M. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. Jessie W. Thorpe, Monroe, Wis.
Mrs. Alida L. Jones, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Harriett L. Henion, Waterbury, Conn.
Whitney R. Whelpley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Dorothy I. Whelpley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian B. McQuoid, St. Louis, Mo.
Elsie E. Watkins, Flushing, N. Y.
Samuel G. Watkins, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel M. Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Albert L. Doepken, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. Gertrude S. Perkins, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Gertrude Bass Warner, Eugene, Ore.
Mrs. Melissa A. Derr, La Crosse, Wis.
Mrs. Nellie Thomas, Butte, Mont.
Harriet B. Brown, Hartford, Conn.
Anna E. Miller, Germantown, Pa.
William M. Duberstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jerome S. Duberstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aaron L. Palmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel C. Ludwig, Chicago, Ill.
Harold N. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ida M. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Maud Myers, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Cornie B. King, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Hutchinson, Syracuse, N. Y.
Carrie E. Anderson, Concord, N. H.
Anita Gray Little, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Clara E. James, Youngstown, O.

FERGUSONS TO STAY 'RETIRED'

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—In an editorial in the Ferguson Forum Aug. 27, signed "Pa and Ma," James E. and Miriam A. Ferguson said Aug. 27 they "never expect to seek public office again."

Eastern Wool Group to Build in Colorado

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUEBLO, Colo.—A revolution in the operation of the American woolen manufacturing business is seen in the move of a group of eastern manufacturers to establish eight woolen mills in Colorado. B. J. Summerhaze, official representative of the eastern group, made surveys in Colorado during August in preparation of a conference of manufacturers here early in September.

Mr. Summerhaze pointed out that of the 928 woolen factories in the United States 900 are situated in the New England states with only 28 west of Ohio.

He said that long freight hauls on raw and finished woolen products will be eliminated by placing mills in Colorado. The western wool belt, west of the Mississippi River, produces annually about 85 per cent of the total crop, which is sent to Boston markets. At least 45 per cent of that amount returns in the form of textiles, Mr. Summerhaze said.

Colorado, as an example, is believed to offer 1.7 per cent greater buying power for staple wool textiles than other acknowledged wool centers, including Great Britain, Japan and the Scandinavian peninsula.

The mills proposed for the state will produce only staple textiles, such as blankets, rugs, underwear and upholstery.

In addition to suitable power, labor and living conditions, Colorado offers great inducement by being the center of the Western wool producing area. Pueblo and Denver, because of railroad facilities, are favored as mill sites, Mr. Summerhaze reports.

U. S. COPPER IMPORTS

Imports of copper in unmanufactured form into the United States in July totaled 25,985 tons, compared with 27,890 in June and 22,294 in May, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; personal greetings; everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-9, Fitchburg, Mass.

TURN your spare time to money; three exclusive Christmas Box Assortments; all envelopes moderistically lined; sentiments selected; commissions 50, 60 and 70 cents. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

APPROXIMATELY six hundred used opera chairs, in good condition; suitable for church or auditorium use. Board of Education, Fremont, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "Y" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders, children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc. Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MUSICIANS

AT liberty, music director, concertmaster, manager, experienced in symphony, opera, sound pictures, band, radio; violin instructor. JULIUS BIERLICH, 1818 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS—The line that wins and holds customers; genuine steel engraved; 40% commission; portfolio of samples and your own cards free. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM, 297 Congress, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letter of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bard 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON

8 LARGE ROOMS reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUBbard 1050.

N. Y. C. 103d, 250 West—Unfurnished desirable two-room apament; bath; $95 monthly including light and maid service. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Unfurnished attractive one-room apartment, bath; $60 monthly, including light and maid service. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300.

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FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

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WANTED—General housekeeper in family of two adults, Christian Scientist preferred. Write or phone 276 Old Army Road, Scarsdale, New York; telephone Scarsdale 3567.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—One-family frame, 6 rooms, bath, porch enclosure, gas electricity, steam, parquet, garage; 3 blocks to public and high schools. Buckminster 6544.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $35 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large sunny front room, one or two persons; kitchen privileges; two minutes Prospect Park Station, B. M. T.; Flatbush 0295 after 6 p. m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished room to rent, suitable practitioner's office; telephone service, BRADER, 130 Webster Ave.; tel. Ambassador 7995.

N. Y. C.—Delightful room adjoining bath; shower; elevator apartment; private family. 1167 Anderson Ave., Bronx (Apt. 4A). Jerome 2094.

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N. Y. C.—Light, furnished room near Christian Science Church, 60 Northern Ave. (Apt. 4E). Telephone Washington Heights 2762.

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N. Y. C.—Large, attractive sunny room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two persons; reasonable. 163 West 87th St.

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Within 5 minutes of Harvard Square, large airy rooms with shower and bath; furnished $45 per month; furnished at small additional charge. Box G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ALERT and Energetic Salesman Wanted—One who can successfully sell novelty curtains of well established firm to New York and Brooklyn department store trade on liberal commission. H. P., Room 1106, 23 West 44th, New York.

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COLLEGE GIRL graduate desires to accompany person or persons to Europe as a tutor, companion or secretary. MISS RUTH MARTIN, "Buena Vista," Brewster, N. Y.

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COOK, English woman, experienced; City-country. Box K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
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CHICAGO
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CONNECTICUT

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Back to school and Fall sports—be a DRESSWELL with a new suit—but it must have the

SKOOLAR Label
$12.50 up
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Pep Suits
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Shirts, ties, sweaters, hose—everything to go with these stylish suits—complete ensembles.
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Contain the most essential food products
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Where: Germany.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A German novelist and dramatist. He was born in a little town of East Prussia, into a family of Dutch Mennonite descent which had once included, some two and a half centuries before, one Daniel Sudermann who was a writer in the German tongue. The boy Hermann, even while of an age to attend school and gymnasium, helped to earn his own way as assistant to an apothecary. Then he was for a period a student at the University of Königsberg, specializing in the two subjects of philology and history. Still urgently in need of supporting himself, Sudermann entered the employ of several well-known Berlin families as tutor to their sons. There followed a sudden swerving of his inclinations toward a journalistic career, which proved to be his introduction to the field of literature. When, in 1891, he married, his wife was also a writer.

Success came soon to Sudermann. Royalties from his novels and from his plays enabled him to live in a fashionable Berlin suburb, later even to acquire a castle in the country. So that he was freed from the cramping limitations of the earlier years. While he is best known, at least outside the boundaries of his own country, as a dramatist, it was by the publication of a collection of short stories, entitled in translation "In the Gloaming," that Sudermann first showed himself a future leader in the modern literary movement. Still more did his first novel, "Dame Care," reveal his remarkable force and skill, his mature philosophy. Another volume of short stories, another novel, were produced; but then Sudermann concluded that his skill best lent itself to the drama. That decision of his, reached in 1889, coincided with the beginning of the modern realistic movement in the German theater.

In the autumn of that same year, Sudermann's first play, called "Ehre" or "Honor," was produced in the Lessing Theater, Berlin; the third play, "Heimat," which the English-speaking world knows as "Magda," carried its author's fame all over the world. Today most actresses still feel that their powers have not been fully tested unless they have played the part of Magda. Sudermann knew how to make his dramatic effects thrillingly telling. So keen was he upon the sensational that critics usually hold that his work will have little permanent value. Someone has pointed out that characters in Sudermann's novels and plays may alike be divided into two classes: the driving and the drifting. And to the former "goes out the writer's (Sudermann's) approval, regardless of fine moral distinctions."

Brevities

Judge: The air mail is doing wonders for this country. Under the new service a writer in New York can send a manuscript to Hollywood and get it back in four days.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Atchison, Kan., is placing house numbers on the curb. All one needs to read the number is the ability to see through a parked car.

Montreal Star: The man who gives in when he is wrong is a wise man, and the man who gives in when he is right is married.

Detroit News: A 280-pound airplane is to be put on the market for $900, and if you haven't put the window screens on for the summer, this would be the time.

Passing Show: A natural scientist claims to have discovered a new kind of vacuum. There's nothing in it.

A Word a Day

'Allude

This word means "to refer to something indirectly or by suggestion, to have reference to a subject not specifically and plainly mentioned." It is used intransitively and is always followed by "to."

The word is derived from the Latin *alludere*, "to jest at, to sport with," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *ludere*, "to play." When first introduced into English our word carried its Latin significance, but the early senses of "to play with" and "to pun upon" gradually lost the element of fun, but retained the note of subtlety, so that the sense became that of hinting, suggesting.

Al-lude' is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *account*, *u* as in *use*.

"He did not allude to the tariff issue in his campaign addresses."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

THERE is no other way in which one's life will be so surely, so quickly transfigured, as in the faithful, happy, cheerful doing of everyday tasks.—J. R. MILLER.

Odds and Ends

Trolley-Bus

A new type of transportation known the the trolley-bus is being introduced in Chicago, the new trackless vehicle getting its power from overhead wires like a street car, but having sufficient detouring range to pull up to the curb to receive and discharge passengers.

Presidential Salary Increases

An act of Feb. 18, 1793, passed during George Washington's second term as President, fixed the salary of the chief executive of the United States at $25,000 a year. This sum was raised to $50,000 by the act of March 3, 1873, while the $75,000 figure was not authorized until March 4, 1909.

Negro Schools

Representing an expenditure of $25,000,000, 5000 new Negro schools have been established in the South, $4,000,000 of the amount coming as a donation from the Rosenwald Fund.

A Chinese Feminist

The cultivation of the silkworm and the weaving of silk originated more than 4500 years ago in China, through the efforts of a woman, the wife of the Emperor Hoang-ti, one of the three most famous women in ancient Chinese history.

Eight Hundred Years

The Worshipful Company of Weavers of the city of London which claims to be the oldest of the city companies, this year celebrated its 800th anniversary, the Great Pipe Roll of the Exchequer showing that this company paid dues to the Crown as early as 1130 A. D.

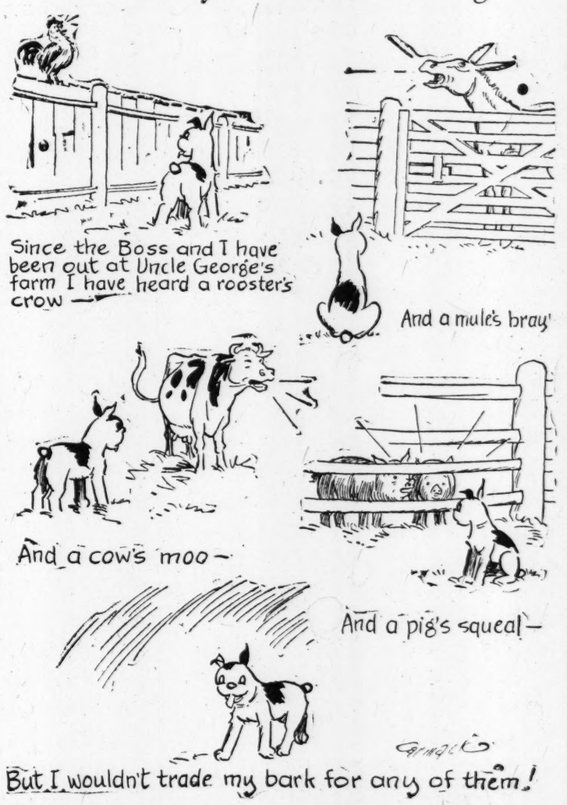
Paper Money

All the paper currency of the United States is made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., coin money only being made at the mints in various sections of the country.

Planes for Police

Airplanes are now a part of the equipment of the police department of Paris, and are to be used, when the necessity arises, for patrol work over the city, watching the traffic and giving notice of any threatened disturbance of the peace.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Since the Boss and I have been out at Uncle George's farm I have heard a rooster's crow —
And a mule's bray!
And a cow's moo—
And a pig's squeal—
But I wouldn't trade my bark for any of them!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Passing It Along

Buffalo, N. Y.

FOUR college girls were on a walking tour. It was their custom to be off the road before dusk and comfortably settled in lodgings for the night. One day they were late in reaching their destination—and then only to find the little summer hotel had not yet been opened for the season. The nearest inn was five miles farther, and there was but one house along the road, which could be seen in the distance.

It would be useless, a passer-by told them, to ask for rooms at that house, because the elderly couple who lived there had just returned to their home feeling the need of a complete rest after two years of travel.

As the girls were passing this home they stopped, and hesitated about going farther along the deserted road. In the darkness they had not seen the elderly couple sitting on the veranda. But these two realized the situation at once and hurried down the walk to invite the girls into their home. It was only with difficulty that the girls kept their hostess from preparing a dinner for them at that late hour. But how they enjoyed the milk and sandwiches she brought them! In spite of the inconveniences of their country home the couple insisted that each girl should have enough warm water for a bath before going to bed.

To make sure that no breakfast would be prepared for them the girls decided to set out at 6 in the morning, and said they would have breakfast at the inn. But at 5 o'clock they were wakened by noises in the attic, and learned later that the gentleman had been up there moving trunks and other things to find walking sticks to give to each of them, while his wife had been preparing a hearty breakfast for them.

The couple refused to take money for their services and said the girls could consider their debt paid when each had done as much for someone else. And then they told how that night they had been sitting on the veranda musing over all the kind things that had been done for them on their long trip, and how they had been regretting that because they were so isolated they might not be able to do much for others—when they looked up and were overjoyed to find an opportunity right at their door!

In Lighter Vein

They Will Hesitate

"Waiter, it's been half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup."

"Sorry, sir, but you know how turtles are."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Passing Show

Boy (who is at his father's school)? "Were you at the bottom of your class at St. James?"

Father: "Certainly not!"

Boy: "Well, the desks are screwed down and your name's carved on the one I'm at!"

Its Possibilities

A poet who had been asked to write a few verses for a special occasion found himself at a loss. He looked up at his friend. "I have got here, 'I saw myself in a dreary waste,' but I want another word to finish the line."

"Basket!" suggested his friend.—*Montreal Star.*

Says the Editor

Visitor: "Do you pay for jokes?"

Editor: "Yes, your laughs are at our expense."

More Strings

"Did you hear that Jones is earning £20 a night playing his violin? Just think—£5 a string!"

"Why doesn't he learn to play the harp?"—*Christian Register.*

A Ventriloquist

Orderly taps at the door of the sergeant-major's bunk.

S.-M. (from inside): "Hullo, hullo! What do you want?"

Orderly: "I have a verbal message for you, sir."

S.-M.: "All right, put it under the door."—*Pearson's.*

A Large Suit Case

"Are you sure that suit case is big enough for a trip to Europe?"

"Oh, yes. I'll be back before I've labels enough to half cover it."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A True Salesman

Harry: "Is your brother a good salesman?"

Carry: "Yes, he sold buggy whips in Detroit last month!"

Caustic Comment

Wife: "That new coat of yours, dear, fits like a glove."

Husband: "Do you think so?"

Wife: "Yes, the sleeves completely cover your hands!"

Making It Unanimous!

Friend: "You two seem quite fond of each other."

Betty: "Yes, we are. Jimmy thinks the world of me, and so do I."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Jewish Home or Arab State?

IT IS a remarkable testimony to the value of advisory opinions when given by a really influential body that the British Government should have deemed it desirable to reply at once and at length to the criticisms of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations relative to the British administration of Palestine. For the commission has no power except that of passing remarks on the manner wherein a mandatory power carries out its duties. Yet its polyglot personnel is so distinguished and so impartial in the exercise of its rather thankless task that it commands respect. And with each succeeding year this respect grows.

To many of its criticisms on this occasion Britain has made an effective answer, but the commission has certainly scored a shrewd point in its allegation that there has not been a sufficiently vigorous "constructive program in the interests of the peaceful masses of the population." It is quite true, as Britain points out, that money has been lacking for land reclamation and for other schemes for improving the economic condition of the country, but it cannot be denied that the development of sound political and educational institutions has lagged, and the blame for this cannot be wholly attributed to the racial clash between the Jews, seeking to establish a national home on a grandiose scale, and the Arabs, anxious to maintain their traditional hold on the country where they have held a dominant position for the last 1000 years.

Britain so far has made only one serious attempt to give the country the self-governing institutions foreshadowed in Article XXII of the League Covenant. And when the Arabs refused to accept what was offered they found themselves left without even the limited measure of self-government they possessed under the Turks. The Jews, on the other hand, possessed a full-fledged and powerful organization entitled to negotiate on their behalf with the British High Commissioner. This apparent though quite unintentional weighting of the balances in favor of one party to the detriment of the other was one of the big factors in perpetuating the mutual antagonism between the two races which culminated in the regrettable riots of August, 1929, on which the mandate commission has now passed judgment.

One could have wished that the British Government had been moved by the commission's strictures to put an end once and for all to the doubts as to what its future policy in Palestine is going to be. But all it has done is to say that the final part of the commission's report which deals with this aspect of the question will "be further considered." Yet Britain's future policy is the crux of the whole matter. Until it is known to what extent Palestine is destined to become a Jewish home or an Arab state, both Jews and Arabs will tend to go on jostling one another in the hope of improving or maintaining their position, as the case may be.

The British Government has announced more than once that it considers the rights and aspirations of the two races "not incompatible." Of the more moderate aspirations of both sides, this is certainly correct. There is room for Jewish capital and Jewish enterprise in Palestine. Introduced with due regard for the indigenous population, the Jews can do great things for the country. At the same time, the idea of establishing a Jewish state, which is still held by some, is absurd, for at best the whole of Palestine could not support as many Jews as live today in New York City, and a Jewish Palestine would be a sea of trouble rather than a peaceful oasis, in view of the fierce antagonism of its Arab neighbors.

A restatement of the moderate aims which, it is believed, now animate the Zionist movement in regard to Palestine, would therefore do much to clarify the situation and pave the way for a better understanding between the two chief branches of the Semitic race, whose coöperation would be of such inestimable benefit both to themselves and others.

Modernity's Mode of Recreation

THERE has of late been in process of formation a popular belief that men of large affairs seek their literary recreation chiefly in mystery stories. "The reader," says a commentator on the vogue of such stories, "is completely taken out of himself; hence, the most capable and brilliant men in every walk of life are turning to stories of crime in an effort to escape, for a few hours at least, their own problems and responsibilities."

It appears, however, by recent investigation of the Book Publishers Research Institute, that the recreational reading of the men of large affairs is not so limited. The institute politely interrogated forty-three such American citizens, who as politely answered. One may suspect that more were interrogated; the point of interest is that none of the forty-three declared for mystery stories. A majority of them spoke for biography, and nearly half considered that their own lives had been influenced by biographical reading. One glimpses Samuel T. Bodine, chairman of the board of the United Gas Improvement Company in Philadelphia, deep in Chesterton's "St. Francis of Assisi." One peeps over George W. Wickersham's shoulder and finds him rereading Cervantes.

All this is interesting and composing. It indicates that our "hard, practical modernity" is not universal, and that there are many who find in reading something more comfortably recreational than a "kick." It is not inconceivable that some of the respondent forty-three occasionally read a mystery story. It would be quite inconceivable that they—or any other men of large affairs—read practically nothing else.

Nonresident Representation

IS A member of the United States House of Representatives primarily a representative of the interests of his particular electoral district or of the interests of the nation at large? Decades of "pork barrel" politics have tended to answer this interesting question in favor of the district. But now comes Norman Thomas, as Socialist candidate for Congress from the Sixth New York District in Brooklyn, with an innovation which may help a little to restore a wholesome recognition of the value of a more than provincial outlook for a congressman.

Mr. Thomas has become a candidate in a district of which he is not a resident. Many persons, no doubt, have been unaware that such a procedure is legally possible. The United States Constitution provides only that a representative shall reside in the state from which he is elected. Political usage has done the rest until the sophism that only a resident of the district can know the needs of the district has become generally accepted in the United States. Not so in England, for Members of Parliament, especially cabinet ministers, frequently win election to seats for districts considerably removed from their own.

In the early years of the American Republic a number of states elected their congressional delegations at large, the entire ticket being voted upon in the whole state. Districting was gradually substituted on the ground that election at large gave no representation to minority parties, but the drawing of district lines is subject to gerrymandering.

Under plans now advanced for proportional representation it would be possible for states again to vote at large on lists of congressional nominees and for each party to elect a number of candidates proportionate to its vote. In states not too large for effective campaigning this might improve the selection of representatives.

Use of larger territorial resources, together with greater flexibility in the drafting of political talent, has much to commend it. It is comparable in some ways to the action of many municipalities which have chosen out-of-town men for city managers and have obtained generally favorable results. Moreover, there is, in Mr. Thomas's case, a widespread respect for the qualities of scholarliness and rationality which have characterized his political rôles. Both as a nominee for President in 1928 and more recently for Mayor of New York he displayed courage without resorting to mere mudslinging.

One may disagree with Socialist doctrine and his conclusion that prohibition has failed, but his insistence that the relief of unemployment is the outstanding issue and responsibility of the nation evidences his proclivity for cutting through the usual superficialities of political partisanship. It will be interesting to see whether a district which gave him approximately 20 per cent of its votes for Mayor will invite him to be its representative.

Practical Pan-Americanism

TO PROMOTE "free intercourse and exchange of views and suggestions looking to better understanding and mutual benefits," the Pan-American Reciprocal Trade Conference has just opened in Sacramento, Calif. Representatives from all over the Americas, merchants, business men and producers from all the New World republics are participating in the conference and exhibiting there the multifarious products that enter into export trade.

Discussions are designed to help solve problems of communications, credits, arbitration of commercial disputes, existing barriers to reciprocal trade, and similar matters.

The promoters of this conference have stressed its unofficial character. It is merely a friendly meeting of producers, fruit growers, representatives of trade bodies and commercial associations, and all others interested in the development of markets for the products of the American countries, with no official character whatsoever. It is a gathering of business men who are not interested in finding out who started the Mexican-American war, who sent the marines to Nicaragua, or who suggested a policy of the "big stick" in the Caribbean zone.

The Latin-American market unquestionably will play a most important part in the future commercial relations of the world. It includes twenty countries of vast natural resources and great wealth. And practically all of them are just beginning to develop their own industries. They are countries which, on the one hand, have been until now hardly exploited, and on the other, have not as yet industries sufficiently developed to satisfy their ever-growing needs.

They constitute, then, an excellent field for both the investment of capital and the consumption of foreign manufactured goods. And yet, strange as it seems, it was not until recently that American exporters realized the fact that a privileged market, open for American goods, lay down on the other side of the Rio Grande. Such meetings as that at Sacramento can do much to awaken all the New World republics to the barely touched possibilities of inter-American trade—and inter-American friendship. They may do more than any political conference to establish the solid economic foundation of Pan-Americanism.

Farm Relief—Food Insurance

A LEADING orchestral conductor, when asked the other day how men came to choose the bass viol for an instrument, said that in many cases they did so from happening to own one. The more one contemplates the plight of many farmers these days, the harder it is to think of any better reason for being one.

Living on the soil is elemental, positive and stimulating. It demands knowledge and supplies it. It demands expertness and imparts it. Every operation has its technique, and every year, every month, offers its wide gamut of things to do. It is no accident of speech that the farm laborer is called the "handy man." He may be the man with the hoe for an hour or half-day, but in the course of a season he uses fifty tools of a dozen kinds, from plow and reaper to paint brush and grindstone.

Moreover, his daily round is a continuous dealing in futures, from his winter planning and spring borrowing to the shift from what he expects in the evening to what next morning's weather dictates or permits. His hours are full of labor and of crises.

And now, in the western United States, he finds that this is not all. The frontier and the independent frontiersman are things of the past. The small farmer has seldom succeeded until recently in combining with his fellows; and when farm relief legislation is carried into practice loud complaint is heard on behalf of the grain dealers. Machinery displaces the laborer on the soil; the farmer's son makes for the town; the few wealthy farmers, financed from the city, accumulate greater and greater acreages, and the man with a fertile quarter-section who does not have to sell out or hire out or get out has in him the making of a magnate who one day will confront others with this triple choice. If he hangs on, he faces the prospect that he will buy from industry on industry's terms and that he can sell on no others. If the sky is kind, the corn exchange and the wheat pit bring his eyes down to earth again.

Yet he furnishes, materially speaking, one of the indispensables of human existence—food. If he were organized as any other industrialist is, he could dictate to the world on a fortnight's notice. There is an irony in the situation, nowhere more oddly expressed than in the term "farm relief." Farm relief, rationally considered, is nothing but the most rudimentary form of food insurance for the rest of humanity.

The Best Stories of Today

THE September issue of Pictorial Review contains the story which won the third prize in the "short" short-story contest held by that magazine recently.

To even a superficial student of current fiction, a reading of the three prize-winning stories reveals a fact of arresting interest and undoubted significance. The contest was open to all types of story, the only limitation being the restriction to 2500 words. Yet with the entire field of experience, past and present, actual and imaginative, to draw from, all three prize-winning stories were tragic in character—two of them intensely and poignantly so.

The number of contestants was so great that the final decision had to be deferred two months beyond the date set for the announcement of the prize winners. The fact that from this vast number of tales the three adjudged the best should have dealt with problems of sorrow, failure, frustration and disappointment raises some interesting questions.

Are the best stories of the present day necessarily negative in subject and somber in tone? If so, why? Is it easier to write convincingly in a minor key than a major one? Does the reading public, who such a short time ago clamored for the "happy ending," now demand the harrowing and poignant to the exclusion of the gay, the humorous, the whimsical? Must a story that is not tragic necessarily lack strength and vitality? Does the myth persist that the only true representation of human existence is in tragedy, and that the "truest," and therefore the "best" fiction must be gloomy and morbid in tone?

The prize-winning stories in the Pictorial Review contest seem to answer these questions in a decided affirmative. With the same queries in thought, it will be interesting to watch the stories which have begun to appear in Scribner's Magazine, in the contest for a narrative of the opposite form—the "long" short story, or short novel. Certainly the first story to appear—"S. S. San Pedro"—does its utmost to perpetuate the tragic vogue. Nevertheless, one would like to think that there is in the United States sufficient talent on the part of writers, and interest on the part of readers, to bring to light, as the prize winner, a story of rollicking whimsy, like "The Bottle Imp"; of skillful mystery, like "The Gold Bug"; of romantic adventure, like "Monsieur Beaucaire"; of genial humor, like "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine"; or of purposeful fantasy, like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

It would be a surprise which the reading public could well afford to sustain, if this should prove to be so.

Editorial Notes

The United States Department of Agriculture has sent to the London Poultry Congress a seven-foot hen. She is composed of wood, wallboard, a few feathers and a great deal of machinery. But in some respects she is not exactly a model hen, for she lays wooden eggs and she talks about it, not in one language but in three—English, French and Spanish. No man would like to have her serve as a pattern for even a backyard flock of 100 hens, and if one of the bigger farms of 10,000 or more followed her example, the neighbors would have cause to object.

Few people, if asked to name several of the leading industries of the country, would think of the tourist business. Yet Minnesota's state auditor, Ray P. Chase, aligns that State's industries in the following order: (1) agriculture, (2) manufacturing, (3) tourists, (4) timber, (5) mining. Is your home state doing its bit to encourage this new but growing "industry"? Tourists welcome! Yes, doubly welcome!

"Even though Mr. Edison never succeeds in extracting rubber from goldenrod," says the Ohio State Journal, "his efforts will not have been in vain, as practically every newspaper columnist in the country has realized at least a dozen paragraphs from the experiments." Here's another!

The Pathfinder sizes up the unemployment situation in this comment: "Many men are jobless for the same reason that many men run out of gas—they pass the stations looking for their favorite brand." It is sometimes necessary to "gas-up" at the first opportunity.

Matty McGuire—Politics and Oratory

"THERE used to be a saying that you could tell the town from its railroad station," declared The General, spreading his long limbs from one of the big leather chairs in the Republican Club and eyeing the gas logs in the fireplace reflectively.

The other loungers laid aside their papers and assumed looks of expectancy. When The General—veteran of unnumbered ballot-box campaigns—thus dropped epigrams from a clear sky there could be but one answer: a story was percolating through the void.

"Yes, sir," he went on, "and the depot in my town was a right small one—small and dingy, but sort of hospitable. You know the kind."

Several heads nodded agreement.

"I came by that town today, after twenty-five years' absence," The General continued. "The depot's new and shiny, and a paved road leads up into the town. I reckon the town's up and comin', too. Know why?"

The heads showed negative.

"I'll tell you," said the old war-horse, running his fingers briskly through his bushy gray hair. "The reason is that, when I was a boy in that town, somebody told Matty McGuire if he wanted the job of garbage collector, he'd have to stump for his party."

"You needn't laugh," he added, belligerently. "That's what happened. And that's why the town is what it is today. I'm going to tell you fellows this tale because some of you need it the worst way. If it don't send some of you swivel-chair statesmen back to the soap box with your sleeves rolled up, I'll tell it twice.

* * *

"This Matty McGuire was about as ill-favored to look at as anyone you'd wish to see. He was long and lanky, with a protruding Adam's apple, pompadour hair, and a scared look in his eyes. He ran a sort of hog ranch just on the border of town. But he had an idea. He wanted to be the town's garbage collector. Hogs and garbage—see the connection?

"Well, every so often he would amble down to the depot, where the town politicians hang out, and would stick his oar into the conversation, always letting on that he was after that garbage job. But, added to his sartorial handicap, the man was tongue-tied, and the depot crowd gave him little encouragement. Thought he was a misfit in politics as well as dress, I suppose. He got to be the butt of most of the practical jokes in no time—and small-town jokes are not always funny. Then, one day ole Jeff Peterson, the county boss, for want of something better to say, gave Matty that suggestion of stumping for the party.

"'Y'u mu-mean,' said Matty bewildered-like, 'Y'u mu-mean make spu-speeches?'

"'That's th' idear,' said Jeff. 'Y'u got to make speeches if you get anywhere in this county. Y'u got to tell the folks how much better your hawgs'll dispose of garbage than the Dem'crats can. And if y'u do a good job, you'll maybe get the contract. Better begin right off practicing with a pebble in your mouth, though.'

"Well, Matty looked pretty crestfallen, and presently he mootched off, mutterin' to himself. The gang didn't see him again all summer. But we kids did.

* * *

"You see, back of Matty's hog run was a considerable stand of timber. We used to hunt make-believe Injuns there. Not long after Matty quit the depot conferences we kids were in that wood-lot hot on the trail of ole Sittin' Bull, when we heard a sort of continuous bellow echoing through the trees—sounded like a steam roller callin' to its mate.

"'Aw, it's jest Matty McGuire callin' his hawgs,' said one of us.

"'Naw 'taint,' said another. 'Hawgs is musical. Hawgs wouldn't come to no sich call.'

"So we crept nearer the sound, and pretty soon we saw the cause of it. It was Matty. He was standing on an old hickory stump, hollaring and waving his arms and putting his lanky frame through all sorts of contortions.

"'La-dees and gen-lemums!' he was bellowing in something approaching a misplaced basso staccato interrupto. 'This here ju-job of garbaging ain't one y'u can lu-leave—y'u can leave—leave—er, ahem—leave to, now, any on-ree-liuble person. The Ru-republicum Party is particklar, jest like my hawgs is! A hawg are a pernickety creetur. An' so is a Ru-republicum. Ifen y'u elect a Dem'crat to orfice th' hawgs'll suffer. Ifen y'u elect a Ru-republicum the hawgs'll get what's comin' to 'em! So, I say, fer th' hawgs' sake, vote the Ru-republicum ticket!'

"There's no telling how much more Matty would have said if one of us kids hadn't sneezed.

"Matty jumped as though he were stung; and I guess he swallowed a pebble. Anyway, he took after us and we had to scamper to get away. But after that it got to be a regular thing for us to gather in the woods and listen to Matty's orating. He had it down pretty slick, I can tell you, before the fall election. Even so, I guess he never would have had a chance to give it in public if it hadn't happened that the regular speaker was late to a night-before-election mass meeting, and Matty jumped into the breach before they could head him off.

"You can imagine what that speech did.

"'Elect a Ru-republicum!' cried Matty, 'an' th' hawgs'll get what's comin' to 'em!'

* * *

"Men fell out of their chairs laughing. They slapped Matty on the back, hollaring 'Bravo!' 'Hear! Hear!' 'Good boy! That's th' talk!' and such nonsense. They rode him around the hall on their shoulders, everybody shouting and laughing, while the chairman banged his gavel and tried in vain to quiet 'em down. Oh, it was a great occasion, I'll tell you. Nobody enjoys a public joke like a small-towner, and Matty had given them a classic. It spread like wildfire, and it fairly laughed the Republican ticket into office that year. Folks voted for our party just to see Matty land his job.

"Well, the upshot of it was that, after election, when Matty came around for his garbage contract, the Republicans didn't dare to refuse him. He was made a garbage man and a party man overnight, so to speak.

"But here's the sequel." The General fixed his eaglelike gaze on one or two of the more inarticulate party workers and continued impressively: "Matty didn't stop. He'd witnessed the dynamics of the spoken word. He'd felt the sweep and surge of power that swells under the spell of oratory. He'd been punctured by the proboscis of the old rostrum bee—and he had to make himself heard.

"He took to reading famous orations. He studied up on law and civics. He familiarized himself with history and the good things in literature. And day by day back to that old wood lot he'd go to test his eloquence on the quivering leaves.

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"There's no stopping a man like that!" The General reached for the ornamental poker and, brandishing it like a schoolmaster's ferule, went on: "No, gentlemen," he declaimed, "a man of that sort is like an avalanche. He gathers power as he goes along.

"It wasn't long before Matty had orated himself into the board of selectmen. It wasn't long before he argued himself into the presidency of the town. It wasn't long before his public speeches earned him the chairmanship of the county committee. Not long, and he'd stumped himself into the Assembly. Now he's a senator. Tomorrow he may be Governor.

"Anyway, the depot of my home town is something fine to look upon—and as the depot, so the town. They give Matty McGuire a lot of credit for that depot and for that town. He deserves it. But what I want you fellows to absorb is this: It wasn't Matty or his politics that put my old town on its feet. No, sir! It was words! Words, gentlemen. Words, struck white hot from the anvil of eloquence. That's what builds new depots, wins elections, launches ships—words!

"And if some of you shrinking violets would pull away from that ticker tape long enough to study the dictionary meaning of oratory, you might be valuable enough to your party to earn a job on the garbage cart!"

* * *

The General laid down the poker and looked about him combatively. Meeting nothing but meekness in his colleagues, he suddenly jerked himself to his feet, swept a glance of strong disfavor over the group and stalked from the room, apparently in a huge huff. Not until he was outside the door did he begin to chuckle.

H. E. W.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

FAVORED by superb weather, the annual Fête des Fleurs at Geneva was a brilliant success. Though of comparatively recent origin, this event has now taken its place among such famous annual spectacles as the carnival at Nice, the Narcissus Fête at Montreux and others, and its growing popularity is evidenced by the number of special trains run from other parts of Switzerland and the great influx of motorcars from all sides. The beautifully decorated floats in the procession were more elaborate this year than ever, and one marvels at the fertility of imagination which can conceive such remarkable designs. A week earlier Geneva was gay with flags and music on the occasion of the fête which gathered together bands in competition from various parts of French Switzerland, and another event of interest was the aviation meeting at which two famous stunt fliers, Doret and Udet, French and German, respectively, showed what can be done with the modern airplane. Geneva is specially interested in aviation because the Cointrin airdrome is becoming increasingly important as an international center. A mooring mast is to be erected to enable the Graf Zeppelin to stop here on her visit during the League of Nations Assembly in September. Hitherto, on her visits to the city, she had been able only to circle round and return.

Fête des Fleurs a Great Success

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Still another international body has transferred its headquarters to Geneva. This is the Young Women's Christian Association, which has followed the example of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose world committee has had its headquarters here for some years. Offices have been opened in the Old Town, just above the famous Reformers' Wall, or Reformation Monument. The Y. W. C. A. was founded in London in 1892 and has had its headquarters there ever since. When it began to branch out on international lines, its first international committee comprised representatives of nine countries. Now its work has extended to fifty countries and five continents, and the association boasts a membership of more than 1,000,000 young women and girls. One of the chief reasons for the removal to Geneva was to enable the committee to coöperate more easily with the work of the League of Nations in regard to the protection of women and children. In connection with the change, an international conference of secretaries of Y. W. C. A.'s has been held during June at St. Cergue, the mountain resort in the Jura, overlooking the Lake of Geneva, at which the new constitution of the association was adopted. This was followed by a meeting of the universal committee of the association.

Y. W. C. A. Headquarters Opened

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The nomination of Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero as professor of history at Geneva University is of more than local interest. Professor Ferrero's work as an historian is known throughout the world. A pupil of Cesare Lombroso, the famous anthropologist, whose daughter he married, at first he collaborated with his father-in-law. In 1906 he gave a course of lectures at Paris on the Emperor Augustus and became the friend of many persons prominent in French literary and political circles. Later, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, he visited the United States, his book, "Between Two Worlds," being the result of that visit. Geneva University will certainly be honored to count him among its professors.

Prof. G. Ferrero at University

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Master Mimic of the World"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor of July 11 there appeared an article headed, "The Master Mimic of the World," descriptive of the accomplishments of the Australian lyre bird and incidentally mentioning some of the leading professional mimics of the present day. These, however, were all imitators of their own species. More apposite to the subject was Mabel Stephenson, known as "The American Bird Warbler."

Her first New York appearance was in 1892 at the famous Casino, recently demolished, where, in a sketch called "A Walk in the Forest," she simulated the songs of its feathered denizens. There was something in her talents exotic to the environment of the painted scene. One felt that her proper milieu would be in some special sanctuary dedicated to arboreal harmonies. Her mimicry was as spontaneous and as fluent as the song of her prototypes, and as she chirped and caroled the footlights took on the glow of the summer sun upon the grass.

Her professional career was not long. Her name appears on sundry programs during the halcyon nineties, but thereafter is no longer in public view. She has had few successors, more's the pity. Her entertainment was a pastoral poem and an education in the humanities, and the raucous years that have passed have, at least to one auditor, not drowned out the memory of her delicate and dainty art.

S. R.

New York, N. Y.